

Cuba offers to accept 500 PLO orphans

HAVANA (R) — Cuba has offered to take in 500 Palestinian orphans who would attend a school named "Battle of Beirut," Cuban President Fidel Castro told Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in a message published Tuesday. "We believe that this modest effort of our people will help alleviate to some extent the effects of the Israeli aggression," Dr. Castro wrote in Granma newspaper. The Cuban president declared that "on taking the road of exile, the Palestinian troops have sung their hymns and unfurled their banners with their weapons and pride intact." That kind of army has not been defeated, Dr. Castro added. He said it would now be necessary for Palestine leaders, combatants and people "to reorganise the struggle, whatever form it may adopt, and continue the battle..."

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Percy on orientation visit to Cyprus

NICOSIA (R) — Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived here Tuesday for what is officially described as a brief orientation visit. Senator Percy's visit takes place at a time when the United States is reported to be reviewing its Middle East policy. Speculation that the senator's visit was connected with the presence in Cyprus of the foreign affairs spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Farouk Kaddoumi, was denied in a government statement.

Weinberger: Palestine question under study;
Said: Many problems remain, page 8

Kaddoumi expected in Amman today

AMMAN (I.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Political Department Chief Farouk Kaddoumi will arrive in Amman from Cyprus on Wednesday. Mr. Kaddoumi was among those who received the Palestinian fighters who arrived in Cyprus after leaving Beirut and then heading for other Arab countries.

Damaged Red Cross ship back in operation

BONN (R) — A West German Red Cross ship sheltered in Beirut harbour last month will take Palestinian civilians wounded in Lebanon to Cyprus for medical treatment, the West German Red Cross said Tuesday. The Bremen-registered Flora was badly damaged by rocket fire in Beirut harbour last month. One sailor was killed in what the Red Cross condemned as the worst incident of its kind since World War Two. The Red Cross said the 1,500-tonne Flora had been repaired at Limassol in Cyprus and would leave for Beirut Wednesday with two medical teams.

Search called off for missing Britons

CAMBRIDGE, England (R) — The search for three members of a British scientific team missing in the Antarctic has been officially called off, their headquarters said Tuesday. The British Antarctic survey has been told by its Faraday Station off the west coast of the Antarctic peninsula that the Chilean air force will not be resuming rescue missions for the men, now feared dead.

Thatcher to visit China, Hong Kong

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will pay the first official visit to China by a British leader next month, the government announced Tuesday. She will also go to Japan and Hong Kong on a three-nation Far East tour from Sept. 16 to 29. A statement from the prime minister's office said Mrs. Thatcher would hold talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and other leaders.

Argentine economy minister resigns

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore resigned Tuesday only two months after taking office with a programme to revive the country's battered economy. In his letter of resignation to President Reynaldo Bignone, Mr. Dagnino Pastore said he had been unable to fulfil his mission of reconciling the various interests at play in the Argentine economy.

Nobel Prize winner commits suicide

NEW YORK (R) — Dr. Stanford Moore, a Rockefeller University professor who won a Nobel Prize for chemistry, was found dead in his apartment Monday, having apparently committed suicide, police said. Dr. Moore, 68, was suffering from a progressive and incurable nerve disease. He shared the 1972 Nobel Prize for deciphering the structure of enzymes and proteins.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يوم الأربعاء ٢٥ أغسطس ١٩٨٢ عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Palestinian fighters reach Port Said

PORT SAID, Egypt (R) — Seven hundred Palestinian fighters evacuated from Lebanon arrived here Tuesday on their way to South Yemen, carrying pictures of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and vowing to continue fighting Israel. They were on board the Greek cruise ship "Alkyon," which docked outside this port at the head of the Suez Canal escorted by two U.S. destroyers. The fighters had sailed from Beirut as part of a continuing evacuation of Palestinian fighters to Arab countries following a 10-week Israeli siege of the city. According to Egyptian officials who saw them on the Alkyon, they shouted slogans such as: "We will continue the struggle...revolution until victory..."

Palestinian fighters continue withdrawal from west Beirut

Gemayel's election sparks off clashes

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fighting was reported in the highlands east of Beirut Tuesday as leftist forces in the capital attacked the homes of deputies who helped elect rightist militia leader Bashir Gemayel as president of Lebanon Monday.

Security sources confirmed local radio reports of clashes near Bhamdoun, about 20 kilometres from Beirut on the main road to the Syrian capital, Damascus, but there were conflicting accounts of who was involved.

The sources said at first that members of Mr. Gemayel's Falangist Party militia were fighting local leftist forces. But state-run Beirut Radio reported later that Syrian and Israeli gunners were exchanging heavy artillery fire in the area.

The Falangist radio said shells from Syrian positions in the hills had fallen around the port of Jounieh, north of Beirut, killing one person and wounding four.

The clashes erupted amid increasing tension farther to the east in the Bekaa Valley, where Israel has accused Palestinian fighters of attacking its forces from behind Syrian lines.

Besieged west Beirut resumed with explosions again Tuesday as leftist militia attacked the homes and offices of members of parliament who took part in the presidential election.

At the latest count 11 houses, an office and two branches of the Beirut Riyadh Bank, whose chairman is a deputy, had been blasted by anti-tank rockets and explosives since the attacks began Monday night.

The targets included an apartment and an office belonging to Parliamentary Speaker Kamel Al Asaad. In northern Lebanon rightist militiamen opposed to Mr. Gemayel levelled the homes of a deputy and his brother-in-law with bulldozers.

The only casualty reported in the blitz was a brother-in-law of former Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss, who was wounded by shrapnel.

Mr. Gemayel, 34-year-old commander of the country's powerful Falangist militia, was elected for a six-year term beginning on Sept. 23 despite the opposition of Muslim and leftist deputies who boycotted the proceedings.

He pledged to work towards ending Lebanon's chronic sectarian strife and said: "I suggest that we draw a line between the past and the present, and let us all start afresh..."

But Muslim leaders, including three government ministers and three former prime ministers, vowed at a meeting Monday night to confront what they called "a regime whose factional, dictatorial and fascist features are already obvious."

Israel confirms Gemayel visits

In occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli newspaper Maariv reported that Mr. Gemayel had visited Israel and met Defence Minister Ariel Sharon since the Israeli invasion of his country in June.

The mass circulation daily said Mr. Sharon, architect of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, was among Israeli leaders the right-wing militia commander had met in the past few years.

Israeli officials expressed satisfaction with the election of Mr. Gemayel who has found a common interest with Israel in fighting Palestinian and left-wing forces in Lebanon since the 1975-76 civil war there.

PLO withdrawal continues

As the Lebanese prepared for another round of factional conflict, Palestinian fighters continued their peaceful evacuation from west Beirut.

About 1,300 men, belonging to various commando groups, left on a Cypriot car ferry for Cyprus on

the first leg of their journey to the two Yemens. PLO officials said around 1,000 were going to North Yemen and the remainder to the south.

As the Palestinians crowded the decks for a last glimpse of the city they fought to defend, Israeli planes apparently on reconnaissance missions flew high above.

The latest departure brought the total number to have left since the operation began last weekend to more than 3,000. American officials were meeting Israeli and Lebanese army officials to prepare for the next and most difficult phase of the Palestinian withdrawal.

This involves the withdrawal of about 3,000 fighters to Syria along the main Beirut-Damascus highway over a one-week period. Military sources said a tentative schedule had been prepared, but that if it proved unworkable the plan could be scrapped and the fighters evacuated instead by sea to the Syrian Mediterranean port of Latakia.

The sources said the plan was for American troops attached to the multi-national force supervising the operation to disembark at Beirut port at dawn. An advance party of U.S. officers landed in the area by helicopter Tuesday to inspect positions to be taken by their men.

After the U.S. Marines were in place, French legionnaires at the port would move to the museum, a

main crossing point on the Green Line separating west Beirut from the Israeli-occupied east side.

Simultaneously about 500 members of the pro-Syrian Saiga commando group would begin leaving for Damascus in buses. Israeli forces controlling eastern areas were due to pull back out of sight of the highway.

The final move set for Wednesday was the arrival of an Italian contingent in the multi-national force and its deployment at another crossing point on the Green Line.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Israel had started to release sizeable numbers of Palestinian fighters captured during the invasion of Lebanon and held in a prison camp in the south.

"Only those whom we are convinced have not participated in any criminal acts against Israel are being freed," the spokesman told reporters, without disclosing how many were being released.

Israel has apparently begun reducing its forces around west Beirut.

Israeli tanks and armoured personnel carriers have been seen moving out of the eastern sector of Beirut, controlled by right-wing militia openly cooperating with the Israeli invading forces.

The redeployment appeared to involve the whole length of the battlefield around west Beirut.

Mixed reaction in Lebanon, page 8

Kreisky blasts Israel

BONN (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a Jew who took part in several Socialist International Middle East peace initiatives, said in an article released Tuesday that he wanted nothing more to do with the Israel that invaded Lebanon last June 6.

Dr. Kreisky, the first Western leader to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), also said there was no question of his taking part in any further mediation initiatives as he had become partisan in favour of the "persecuted (Palestinians)."

Writing in the West German weekly magazine Der Stern, which released his article ahead of publication this week, he said "Israel stands morally naked. Its leaders have shown their true face."

"The war in the Lebanon has cost Israel all the sympathy and support which it received in the last decades."

"The world fears the madness of its (Israel's) leaders, who rely

only on their weapons," he said. "I want nothing more to do with this Israel."

Mr. Kreisky said it was a tragedy that it had taken the war in Lebanon to gain the PLO recognition it was refused in peace. But he added that everyone now knew that negotiations with PLO leader Yasser Arafat would have to be held.

Dr. Kreisky, whose article dealt with the years he devoted to seeking a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, said he would speak out for "the persecuted and suppressed (Palestinians)" wherever he could.

He also said that "if the Palestinians are clever they will keep clear of any kind of terror (attacks)."

"They must try to retain this huge capital, the sympathy they have won in recent weeks, until people in the U.S. and Israel realise that things cannot go on as they have," he added.

Soviets pledge support for Syria, Palestinians

DAMASCUS (R) — A Soviet parliamentary delegation visiting Syria Tuesday pledged its country's continued support for Syria and the Palestinians, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said.

The pledge was made when the delegation, which arrived here Monday on a five-day visit to Syria, had talks with Speaker of the Syrian People Council (parliament) Mamoud Zubi and Palestinian leader Khalid Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile), SANA added.

The delegation also met Syria's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Arafat pledges to renew fight for Palestinian state

WASHINGTON (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat has pledged to renew the fight for a Palestinian homeland, saying it was essential for peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Arafat was interviewed Monday by ABC Television news in an empty west Beirut apartment building as the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from the city continued.

He stressed the fight for a Palestinian homeland would continue, saying: "It is the struggle for a just cause... I haven't another choice with my people."

"This tragedy must stop... there will be no peace, no settlement by over-jumping Palestinian rights," he said.

He praised his forces for their courage and determination in "facing up" to the Israelis for more than two months "in spite of their very huge forces using very up-to-date American weapons."

He said he was not surprised by the Israeli move to Beirut.

"It was in our consideration... I

dragged the Israeli forces here. Suddenly they came and blockaded Beirut from everywhere... it is not fair dialogue," he said.

Mr. Arafat blamed the United States for the civilian deaths in Beirut, saying Israel had used sophisticated American weapons in its attacks on the city.

"They shelled Beirut, from the air, from the land, from the sea with different kinds of bombs and shells, some of them very up to date, very sophisticated like the vacuum bomb, the concussion bomb... America is participating by means of rockets," he said.

"It is American weapons by which our women and children have been killed."

The Palestinian leader said he would urge PLO forces to go on fighting for their cause which was "a Palestinian phenomenon the American computer cannot understand."

"We have been kicked out from our homeland and we are insisting to resist living as slaves... we are human beings," Mr. Arafat said.

Arabs cautious of Gemayel

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab countries took a wait-and-see attitude Tuesday after the election of right-wing militia leader Bashir Gemayel as Lebanon's new president.

Kuwait and Egypt said they hoped his election Monday by the Lebanese parliament, which was welcomed by the United States and Israel, would help to restore peace and stability to Lebanon.

There was no immediate official comment from other Arab governments, but in Syria the state-run media denounced the election as a farce organised by Israel and the United States.

"Every Lebanese politician has the right to be afraid of the nightmare that has begun to loom so soon after Gemayel's election," the Damascus newspaper Tishrin said.

Most newspapers in other Arab countries, which only a few days ago branded Mr. Gemayel a traitor and collaborator with invading Israeli forces, did not comment directly, though news of his election was splashed on front pages.

The United Arab Emirates' Al Wahdah said: "The success of

Gemayel in the shadow of Israeli bayonets has added a fresh problem to Arab concern and has aggravated the situation."

The Cairo daily Al Akhbar said: "The situation in Lebanon will turn from a conflict between Israel and its Falangist allies on the one hand and progressive (leftist) forces on the other into an overall conflict between feuding forces there."

Describing Mr. Gemayel as a quisling, the Moroccan communist daily Al Bayane said: "It is certain that the crucifixion of this country (Lebanon) and its people will not end soon."

The Moroccan pro-government newspaper L'Opinion said the new president would accentuate further cleavages in the country.

Kuwait's Al Siyassah said Mr. Gemayel's election was backed by some Arabs, the United States and Israel despite opposition by other Arabs.

It noted that Mr. Gemayel visited Saudi Arabia, a major moderate force in the Arab World, in June for talks on Lebanon with an Arab League ministerial committee.

Tehran denies threatening to block Strait of Hormuz

LONDON (R) — An Iranian Oil Ministry spokesman Tuesday denied Western reports that his country had threatened to block the strategic Strait of Hormuz at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf.

Reza Jaafari, public relations director at the ministry, told Reuters by telephone from Tehran: "These reports are absolute lies and have no foundation. If there had been any truth in them, there would have been a public announcement by the Iranian authorities."

Mr. Jaafari said the reports came from what he called imperialist quarters to justify the presence of U.S. forces in the Gulf and to damage the Iranian economy.

The reports surfaced in Western markets this week after increased tension in the Gulf between Iran and Iraq.

The Iraqi air force bombed Iran's Gulf oil terminal at Kharg Island on Sunday and Baghdad

later threatened to destroy the terminal if Iran failed to end the 23-month-old Gulf war.

The Iraqi News Agency said photographs of Kharg Island taken Monday showed the piers were free of vessels and this indicated that shipping companies were heeding Iraq's threat to destroy the terminal.

But an official spokesman in Baghdad, quoted by the agency, said two unnamed tankers appeared to be heading for Kharg and advised them to keep away or face destruction.

He repeated an earlier warning that Iraqi forces would surround Kharg as a first step and bomb any foreign ship which tried to approach the island.

According to the agency, the spokesman said the photographs showed columns of smoke still rising from Kharg as a result of a bombardment last Wednesday.

The Iraqi air force bombed Iran's Gulf oil terminal at Kharg Island on Sunday and Baghdad

Iraqi threats hit Iran, page 7

Victoria death-row mercenaries say they refused to join mutiny

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — Four foreign mercenaries under sentence of death said Tuesday they had refused to join in last week's army mutiny in the Seychelles despite an offer of freedom by rebel troops.

The four men, sentenced to hang for their part in last year's foiled mercenary-led coup, told foreign journalists the rebels came to their cells and offered to free them providing they joined the mutiny.

"We didn't know what the hell

was going on," said Briton Bernard Carey. "We didn't know who was fighting who so we refused."

Jeremiah Puren, a South African, said he thought their refusal to take part might help their plea for clemency to President Albert Rene. "We've proved we were not a danger to the government, in fact we helped them," he said.

The uprising was crushed by loyal troops after 36 hours. Army headquarters announced that the last of the estimated 99 rebels surrendered to police Tuesday.

Swazis mourn for late king

MBABANE, Swaziland (R) — The inner council of Swaziland's royal household began deliberations Tuesday to find a new leader as the nation began an indefinite period of mourning for King Sobhuza II who died on Saturday, sources close to the government said.

All sports events and traditional ceremonies were postponed and flags flew at half-mast throughout the landlocked mountainous country in southern Africa which King Sobhuza, the world's longest reigning monarch, ruled for more than 60 years.

Prime Minister Prince Mbanda Dlamini said Monday night the official mourning period would begin Tuesday.

Political observers said it would probably end only when a successor had been chosen and there was no immediate indication when this would be.

Under Swaziland's system, there is no crown prince or heir to the throne as in other monarchies and it is forbidden to discuss the subject during the lifetime of a king.

Government sources said "the Great She Elephant" or Ndl-ovukazi, the first wife of the late king, would be a key person in the selection of a successor to the king, who reportedly had more than 50 wives and more than 600 children.

Iran demands Islamic sanctions against U.S.

NIAMEY (R) — Iran Tuesday demanded pan-Islamic sanctions against the United States, including an oil embargo, for "overt Washington support of Israel."

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, addressing a ministerial meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), also called for a review of members' political relations with the U.S.

The conference's political committee discussed a draft resolution on the Lebanon war which denounced the Israeli invasion and the United States as Israel's chief ally, conference sources said.

Niger's Foreign Minister Daoud Diallo, chairman of the conference, and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatte sent a cable

of support to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat as his commandos continued withdrawing from Lebanon.

"You have given us an exalted example through your fierce resistance in the face of Zionist aggression backed by the United States," the message said. "You have also shown that Israel is not the invincible force it pretends to be..."

Addressing a plenary session of the conference, which began on Sunday, Dr. Velayati said the Palestinian problem could be solved only by mobilising millions of Muslims in direct confrontation with Israel.

Turning to Iran's 23-month-old war with Iraq, he said Iraq should be deprived of its membership in

the OIC, which set up a committee last year to try to find a peaceful solution.

Dr. Velayati also attacked the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

The OIC's committee on Afghanistan—comprising Iran, Pakistan, Tunisia, Guinea and Mr. Chatte—reviewed political efforts being made to solve the issue.

The committee had drawn up a draft resolution, to be submitted to the conference, renewing its call for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops, Mr. Chatte told reporters.

He added that the OIC would also urge the United Nations to be more dynamic in its approach to the problem and speed up action.

China seeks to buy Mirages

PARIS (R) — China has been pressing France to sell it the new Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft but there are no negotiations under way, French Defence Ministry officials said Tuesday.

In an interview published here, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang said China was ready to buy Mirages from France.

French Defence Minister Charles Hernu had talks with Gen. Yang Dezhi, the Chinese armed forces chief of staff, last year and said afterwards that China was

interested in a Mirage 2000 deal including joint production.

Since then Mr. Hernu has refused to comment on the matter.

Recently French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson visited Peking and said France was ready to sell "defensive arms" to China, but would give no details.

China has already bought 50 French Dauphin helicopters and long-range radar equipment. It is seeking Crotale anti-aircraft and Milan anti-tank missiles, Defence Ministry officials said.

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HOME REPORTS

Palestinian culture in Isam Bader's pottery exhibits

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Translating ancient traditions and the richness of local culture successfully into contemporary art demands much of the artist. It requires a certain virtuosity, a technical skill at least as sophisticated as that of the artisans who have meticulously crafted their artifacts down through the generations. It requires a heightened sensitivity, an increased awareness to expose new and subtle facets of that culture, but above all it requires imagination to take the more obvious angles and apply them in an original and meaningful modern form.

Isam Bader

One artist who has succeeded in the latter with his earthenware pots and jars in Isam Bader, who is exhibiting his ceramic work for the

first time at the Alia Gallery this week. Bader, head of the Artists Organisation in the occupied territories, studied his craft first in Baghdad and then in Tiblisi in the USSR, where the present collection was thrown. And it is Bader's large beige urns with their subtle and pleasing geometrical patterns along with the wide shallow bowls whose lids hide intricate designs of soft hazy purples of ever-changing hues and the dusky matt black jars, that incorporate the essence of traditional Palestinian culture. The artist has achieved this firstly by adhering to classical shapes, to the forms that have evolved over the centuries both for their aestheticism and for their performance as functional objects and secondly by deriving his decorative elements, the gridded squares of cochineal red, indigo blue and glassy white — colours as individual and natural as each piece — from the rich subtleties of pattern

and deep colours of traditional Palestinian embroidery.

The clean lines and designs of these well crafted pieces make them superior in many ways to Bader's sculptural work, which mostly takes the form of organic spheres decorated with and com-

positions. Having studied under the same teacher in Baghdad, these pieces — particularly those which are rounded with deep scars of oozing red glaze and those in whose womb-like indentations smaller spheres nestle — are highly reminiscent of the work of Mahmood Taha. Unfortunately Bader's smaller thrown spheres lack the presence, the power of Taha's pieces, forces which are generated in the latter's work partly by their awe-inspiring size but mostly by their greater complexity and meticulous craftsmanship. However, many of Bader's other pieces — like the sphere that is decorated with the white hen whose bright red wattles are echoed by a waving fan of clay and the chicken hatching from the egg — make up for this deficiency by their simplicity and charm.

Political messages

The deep magenta reds, the rich blues and blacks applied in bold

and extremely pleasing geometric abstract designs effectively unify Bader's ceramic work with the 18 paintings also on display. Although generally on forming the backgrounds, these abstract compositions are so strong and attractive that one almost fails to see the collage like collection of objects from the artists Palestinian heritage that are painted in grids over them. All of the paintings carry political messages, sometimes subtly, sometimes blatantly and as always it is the more original pieces — like the very abstract compositions where a small newspaper cutting eloquently says it all, rather than the hackneyed dove of peace and barbed wire — that gets the message across more emotively and powerfully.

The exhibition runs until September 5. All the work is for sale. Prices ranging from JD 400 for the very attractive Palestinian dining set to JD 30 for a small sculptural piece. The paintings range from JD 140-240.



Large beige urn decorated with a magenta.

Indigo design derived from Palestinian embroidery.

Esperanto expert in Amman

Text and photo,
By Marianne Pearson

AMMAN — Jimmie Osborn, a data processing consultant working in Jordan on a U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) contract, is an affable and enthusiastic gentleman from the American south. He likes to make his own music. For his own pleasure he plays the mandolin, but he prefers social singalongs which he accompanies on the ukele.

He is also a veteran amateur actor. He met his wife Margaret, an artist and art instructor, when they played the leads in a high school comic melodrama, an art form he continues to favour. A good production is apt to draw out vehement audience participation — the villain must be hissed, and the hero cheered. While stationed in Panama the whole family — there are five young Osborns — appeared in *Dark of the Moon*, a serious play with comic touches. He has written a three-act comedy, *Utopia Limited*, which stylishly stars an expressive computer, complete with blinks, bangs, and buzzes. Mr. Osborn admits to a penchant for comedy in real life as well as on the stage.

Esperanto

A more serious enthusiasm, however, is Esperanto, the international language now nearly 100 years old.

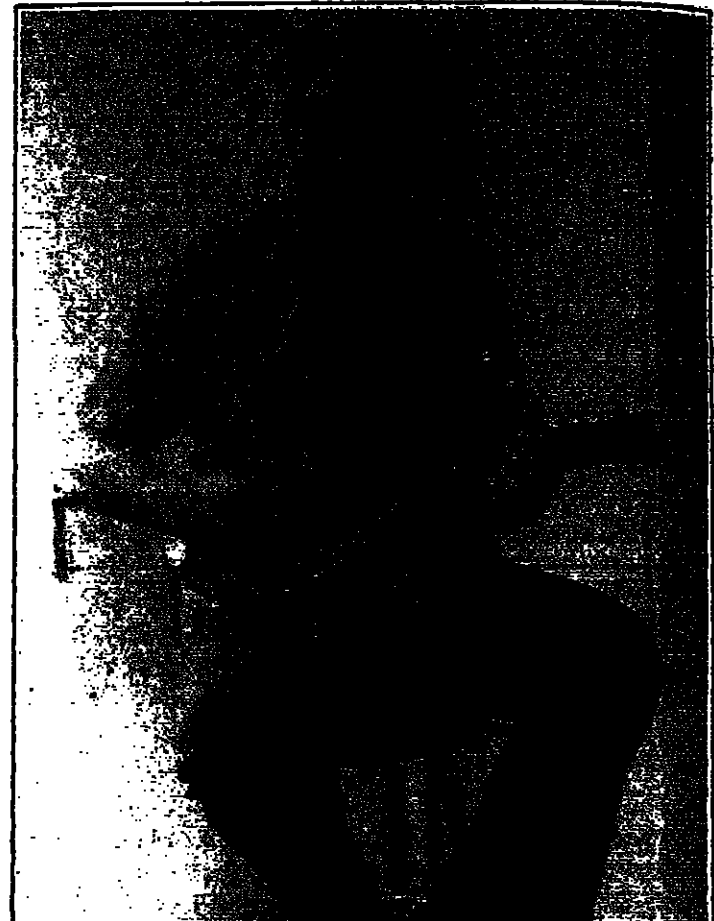
"I'll talk about Esperanto any time I get a chance," Mr. Osborn said. "Some people are put off by the fact it is an artificial language. But we use artificial horses — cars. Eyeglasses, shoes, videotapes are artificial, but we use them because they work. The same is true of a language — if it works we can use it."

"Attributes are given to languages they don't deserve. People sentimentally feel one language is more expressive than another. But it is not the function of a language to be expressive — that's the function of the users of the language."

"The Russian ambassador to the U.N. will never make a speech in English. A French postal clerk will serve you in French. The only way the communication problem will ever be solved will be for everyone to agree on a second language."

Esperanto, he explained, was devised by a Polish doctor who knew many languages, Dr. L.L. Zamenhof tried to solve the problem of faulty communication between people by making up a simple, neutral, and consistent language. He wrote a dictionary, mercifully brief, comprised of roots of common Indo-European words that could be multiplied by prefixes, suffixes and word endings. Sixteen rules make up the main body of Esperanto grammar — they have no exceptions. After working on his language for 14 years he published it in 1887, using the pen name Dr. Esperanto ("one who hopes").

Mr. Osborn became acquainted with Esperanto when he was in



Mr. Osborn plays the mandolin.

high school. He invested money he had earned doing odd jobs in some "little blue books," shirt-pocket sized books that cost ten U.S. cents each. One was on Esperanto.

A world language

It is impossible to characterize a typical Esperantist, he said. They come from all walks of life, are young and old, and spread throughout the world. An estimated million of them are proficient in Esperanto, and as many as 15 million have studied the language at some time. They are linked by a considerable literature and by clubs — regional, national, and international.

The greatest concentration of Esperantists is in Eastern Europe. A weekly calendar of events for Esperantists is published in Hungary. Mr. Osborn attended a world congress in Bulgaria.

"There were 4,500 or 5,000 people there — all spoke Esperanto. It was a game to sit around a table and guess where people came from. The giveaway is the way 'R' is pronounced in Esperanto as in any other language."

He attended two weddings in Bulgaria — the common language of bride and groom was Esperanto. He said that such marriages are not unusual and the children of these marriages learn Esperanto as their first language.

A computer language

Because Esperanto is a logical language it adapts better than any other to computer use. Mr. Osborn is combining two hobbies,

programming a small Radio Shack home computer to translate English into Esperanto.

"This is an experiment, for fun," he said. "I have no idea what will come of it. Maybe it will help someone as a crutch in writing a letter. It will, if nothing else, demonstrate the logical consistency of Esperanto."

A computer cannot handle the use of context in language. A large-scale computer will stop and ask the programmer what is meant by "flies" and "like" in statements like these: Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like bananas.

Russian computer experts have experimented with using Esperanto as an intermediate language in translation work. In a world of 3,000 languages simplification is in order.

"The United Nations could take a lesson from the Russians," Mr. Osborn said. "There are five official languages in the U.N. already — that means a large number of translators to simultaneously translate each language into all the others."

Mr. Osborn intends to capitalise on the interest in Esperanto he has stirred by talks at the University of Jordan and the American Centre by offering classes starting Sept. 7. The time and place are not as yet determined. His course materials will be based on the conversational language instruction system used at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, D.C., a method he admires. Most people are able to learn Esperanto at home by themselves, however, and he encourages would-be Esperantists to begin study now. He'll be pleased to help anyone get started if they call him at 63922.

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Britain 1982 11:00 World News 11:05
British Press Review 11:15 The World
Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 Album Time 12:15 The Plain
Man's Guide to International
Organisations 12:30 Uncle Silas 13:00
World News, News about Britain 13:15
Listening Post 13:30 Meridian 14:00
Ahead 14:45 Nature Notebook 14:45
Sports Round-up 15:00 World News
15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30
Hester's Castle 16:15 Report on Religion
16:30 The World Today 17:00 World
News 17:05 Outlook 18:00
World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15
Outrigger in The Strand 18:45 The
World Today 19:00 World News 19:05
Listening Post 19:25 New Ideas 19:35
Interlude 19:40 Book Choice 19:45
Sports Round-up 20:00 World News
Summary 20:30 24 Hours News
Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45
Look Ahead 21:45 Romance 22:00
World News 22:05 24 Hours News
Summary 22:30 The Profession of Intelligence
23:00 Network UK 23:15 A
World of Wind and Brass 23:30 Jazz for
the Aspiring 24:00 World News 24:05 The
World Today 00:25 Paperback Choice:
Financial News 00:30 Reflections 00:45
Sports Round-up 01:00 World News
Commentary 01:15 The Flame and the
Wind 01:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show: 17:00 News roundup: reports,
opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine:
Americana, science, culture, letters
18:00 Special English News 18:15
Feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now
Music USA 19:30 News roundup: reports,
opinion, analyses 19:30 Dateline
20:00 Special English: news, feature:
Space and Man 20:30 Now Music USA
21:00 News roundup: reports, opinion,
analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine: American
science, culture, letters 22:00
Special English: news 22:15 Music USA
(Jazz) 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITION

* Of photographs covering 30 years of
visits by King Hussein to the U.S., at the
American Centre.

RECEPTION

* At the AUB Alumni Club at 7:00 p.m.
Open invitation.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and
costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
- 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection
of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture
by contemporary Islamic artists from
most of the Muslim countries and a
collection of paintings by 19th Century
orientalist artists. Mutatah, Jabal
Luwadid. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. -
1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to
150 year old items such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Inter-
continental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman,
Eight Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luwadid, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 66428.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Red-
eemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisai, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:40 Fajr
05:07 (Sunrise) Shuruq
12:29 Dhuhr
15:16 'Asr
18:05 Maghreb
19:35 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia in-
formation department at Amman Airport
tel. 92305-6, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PIA)
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)
09:00 Larnaca (CY)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
14:20 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:20 Jeddah (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
17:00 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:35 Paris (AF)
18:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Aqaba (RJ)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
08:40 Karachi (PIA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)

16:50 Jeddah (SV)
18:10 Cairo (EA)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:30 Jeddah (RJ)
19:40 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:00 Cairo (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
02:30 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds
Belgian franc 75.3 / 75.8
Egyptian pound 131.6 / 132.4
Egyptian piastre 350 / 357.6
French franc 51.7 / 52
Iraqi dinar 607 / 615
Italian lire (for 100) 25.6 / 25.8
Japanese yen (for 100) 139 / 139.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1224.3 / 1229
Lebanese lire 65.2 / 66
Omani rial 1024.6 / 1031
Qatari riyal 97.1 / 97.7
Saudi riyal 102.9 / 103.5
Swedish crown 58 / 58.2
Swiss franc 171.6 / 172.6
Syrian lira 60.1 / 60.9
UAE dirham 96.3 / 96.9
U.K. sterling pound 617.6 / 621.3
U.S. dollar 333.5 / 335.5
W. German mark 144.7 / 145.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

Mild weather with drop in temperature
and appearance of low clouds and nor-
therly moderate wind. In Aqaba
northerly moderate wind and calm seas.
Low/high temperature in deg. C.
Amman 17/29
Aqaba 22/27
Deserts 19/37
Jordan Valley 22/35
Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 30, Aqaba 38. Humidity read-
ings: Amman 41 per cent, Aqaba 24
per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 56381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malha, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisai 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dr. Al-Shitta, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Munshar, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Hassan Kamal 56711/24794

Dr. Anwar Al Iqirbawi 42696/36813
Al Salam pharmacy 36730
Al Hayah Pharmacy 24659
Intador, Ministry Circle pharmacy 68888
Saleem pharmacy (Al Abdal) 71226
Musa pharmacy 71226
Tareq taxi 23022
University taxi 61001
Gabi taxi 811406
Al Bary taxi 41299
Ashraf taxi 23230

ZARQA
Al Ordon pharmacy (-)
IBRD
Dr. Adnan Al Nasser 24157/2418
Al Quds pharmacy 3443

GENERAL

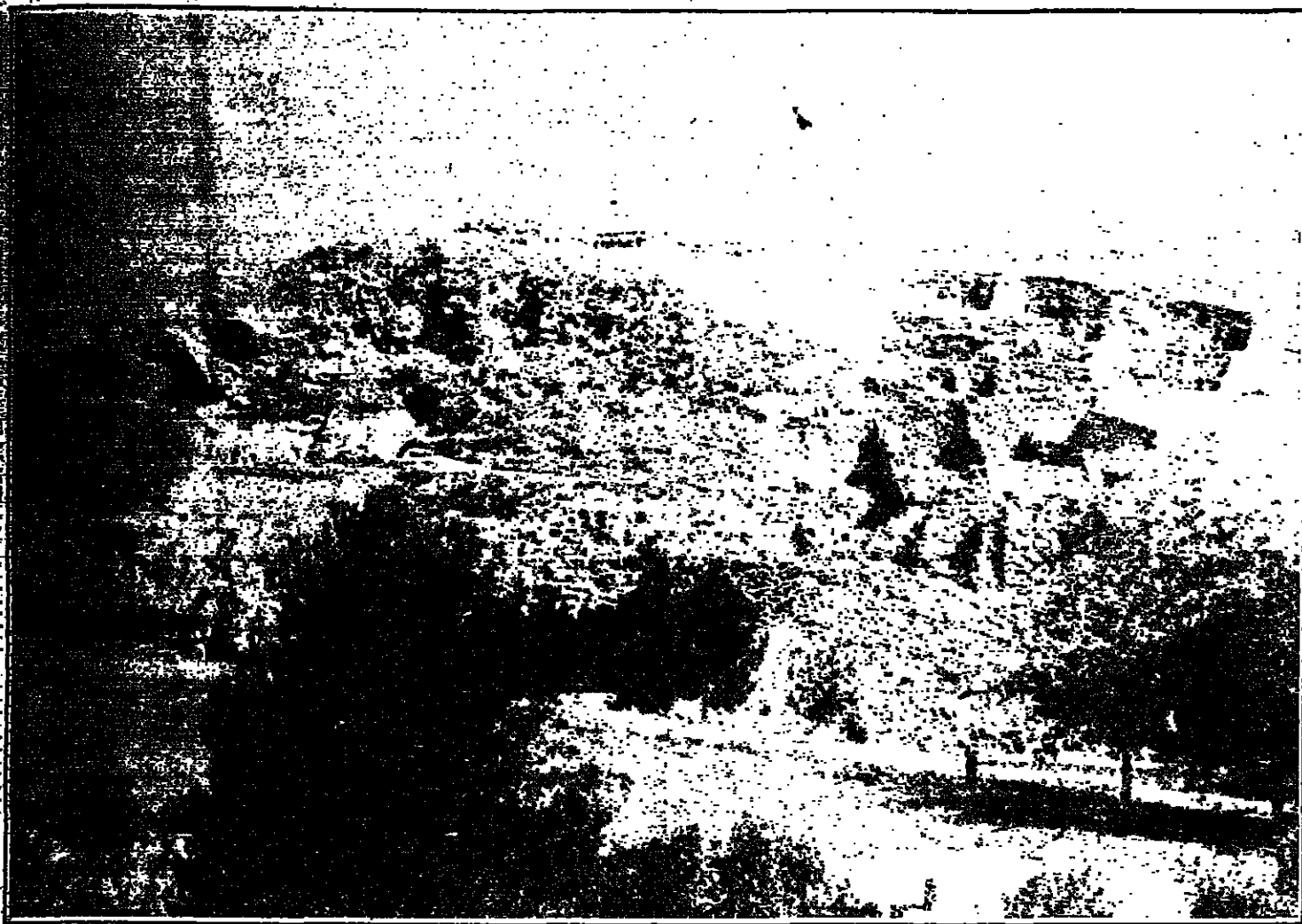
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (African) 430 / 400
Apple (American) 500 / 400
Apple (Doubled Red) 280 / 200
Apple (Golden) 200 / 160
Apple (Japanese) 360 / 300
Apple (Local) 240 / 200
Apple (Starline) 200 / 160
Banana 250 / 200
Banana (Mukhammad) 225 / 180
Beans 280 / 200
Beans (string) 260 / 200
Broad Beans 170 / 140
Cabbage 140 / 120
Carrot 120 / 100
Cauliflower (white) 200 / 160
Cherries 360 / 300
Cucumber (large) 180 / 140
Cucumber (small) 260 / 200
Eggplant (small) 150 / 120
Fava beans 160 / 140
Garlic 300 / 450
Grapes 180 / 140
Grape leaves 300 / 250
Hot Green Pepper 280 / 240
Lemon 220 / 180
Mellow 200 / 160
Marrow (large) 180 / 140
Marrow (small) 260 / 200
Melon 180 / 140
Olives 240 / 200
Onion (dry) 100 / 80
Parsley 100 / 100
Peas 350 / 300
Pears (Lebanese) 360 / 300
Pumpkins 280 / 200
Potato (imported) 100 / 80
Radish 150 / 100
Red Cherties 450 / 380
Sage 450 / 380
Sweet Pepper 200 / 160
Tomato 80 / 50
Water Melon 100 / 80
Water Melon (striped) 80 / 60

NEWS

Archaeological find threatened



Overall view of Tell Safut shows some of the architectural structures that were revealed this year.

Text and photos
By Rami G. Khouri

AMMAN — One of Jordan's potentially most important archaeological and touristic sites—an Iron Age tell located alongside the main highway between Suweilah and Safut—is threatened with destruction if current expansion plans for the Amman-Jerash Highway are not altered soon.

A five-month emergency rescue dig at the site conducted jointly by the Department of Antiquities, represented by Mohammad Darwish, and a visiting team of American archaeologists, has unearthed the remains of what is believed to be a complete fortress from the Iron II/Persian era, or 800-300 B.C.

This was the height of the Ammonite Kingdom whose capital was at present day Amman. The threatened tell, called Tell Safut for lack of a more precise ancient name for the site, has been built up over the centuries and now covers a virtually intact fortress that would have protected the northwestern entrance of Amman, as well as serve as part of a fortress/watchtower system that watched over the Baqa Valley.

The excavations, under the direction of Dr. Donald H. Wimmer, professor of religious studies at Seton Hall University, New Jersey, have been significant because it appears that the Iron Age fortress coming to light may be the only Iron Age structure of its kind in Jordan that is so well preserved and that is undisturbed by later occupation or construction. The rescue dig has unearthed two massive stone walls that Dr. Wimmer identifies as major perimeter defensive walls. The upper wall is four metres high and about two metres thick on average, and was clearly built for military purposes. Ancient maps of the region identify the area of Tell Safut as the edge of the Ammonite Kingdom. Today, the residents of the area call it Bab Amman, or the Gateway to Amman.

Current work underway to widen the Amman-Jerash Road into a four-lane divided highway would physically remove almost the entire section of the tell within which the Iron Age fortress is contained. The client for the highway project, the Public Works Ministry, has been studying alternative plans for the highway that would allow the road to be built according to the necessary safety specifications while keeping almost the entire tell intact. The ministry is expected to make its decision very soon—perhaps within one or two weeks—about the fate of this rich historical site.

The oval tell was identified and measured by the American archaeologist Nelson Gluck in the 1930s, but was never excavated until earlier this year, when the start of the highway widening project made a rescue dig imperative.

The archaeologists have found evidence of many rooms within

the fortress' defensive outer walls, some of which had evidence of cooking or brick-making. Several rooms has interior walls made of mud bricks. Six large ceramic storage pots were in one room, with a mud brick bin in a corner of the room. The room may have started out as a taboon for cooking, and was later transformed into a storage room. In another room, freshly made and apparently unused mud bricks had fallen over in a neat pile. A nice ceramic chalice was found in the same room, which also had the remains of what must have been several bushels of barley, to judge by the carbonised seeds that were found. Dr. Wimmer thinks the barley had burned after a fire started in the room by spontaneous combustion. Stones in the room's wall has cracked in a manner that is typical of cracking from intense heat.

At the top of the tell, archaeologists looked for evidence of the fortress' tower. They found remains of large stone walls that could well be part of the outer wall and some inner room walls of the Iron Age tower.

Other artefacts found include a bronze spearpoint, a bronze spoon, 70 loom weights, a clay basket complete with handle, many mortars and pestles, round hand stones and an enormous amount of Iron Age pottery.

About 50 metres east of the tell, archaeologists found about 40 mortars that were dug into the rocks. Nearby are also the indications of what Dr. Wimmer believes may be tombs dug into the rocks. Sherds from the path immediately underneath the tell seem to be Bronze Age, while the mortars seem to have been used to both the Iron Age and the Byzantine period.

The work that has been undertaken so far is, so to speak, only

the tip of the iceberg, or, to be more precise, the tip of the Iron Age fortress. The decision as to whether the highway expansion project can be adjusted to maintain Tell Safut in its intact state will be an important one for Jordan's stated desire to protect and preserve its archaeological heritage.



Above, close-up view of the massive defensive stone walls that protected the Iron Age fortress at Tell Safut.

Below, Dr. Donald Wimmer stands among some of the 40 mortars that were found just outside Tell Safut.



Finance under-secretary inspects departments in north

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Under-Secretary Abdul Majid Al Qasbi inspected on Tuesday the finance departments in Ajloun, Deir Abu Sa'ad, Tayybeh, and northern Shunah in Irbid Governorate.

Dr. Qasbi heard from the officials there a briefing about their needs and the requirements of their departments and the necessary means to render the needed facilities for the citizens.

Agriculture credit course to be held in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional training course on the management of agricultural credits will be held at the regional training centre in Amman on Sept. 4.

Participants in the course, which is being organised by the Regional Federation for Agricultural Credit for the Near East and North Africa, will discuss the various phases of the agricultural credit operations.

Jordan takes part in food security conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has participated in the meetings of the food security experts held in Manila from Aug. 15 to Aug. 22.

Agriculture Under-Secretary Salim Al Lawzi, who returned to Amman on Tuesday after participating in the said meetings, said that participants discussed ways to ensure food security on the regional and international levels and ways for the cooperation of the developing countries to set up projects ensuring self-sufficiency in food.

Dr. Lawzi said the participants recommended that the rich countries render aid and technical expertise as well as loans at easy terms for the developing countries to help achieve food security. They also discussed the results reached by the regional and international organisations in the field of food security.

Representatives from 35 countries and a number of international organisations dealing with food security participated in the meetings.

Hassan visits prime ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Hassan visited the prime ministry on Tuesday and met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran for sometime.

10 scholarships offered to train in documentation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab documentation institute in Baghdad has allocated 10 scholarships for Jordanian students to obtain a diploma in documentation and librarianship.

The Education Ministry called on secondary school graduates willing to benefit from these scholarships to report to the ministry starting from Wednesday until Aug. 29.

Welfare fund to build centre for training handicapped

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement was signed on Tuesday between the Queen Alia Welfare Fund and a local company to implement the first phase of constructing the buildings of the centre for educating and training the mentally retarded which the fund will establish in the town of Idr in Karak Governorate.

The first phase of the project includes the building of a school to render health, educational, cultural, social and educational services. At completion of all phases the project will also include a kindergarten, training workshops, a natural treatment unit, a boarding welfare unit, and a family guidance unit.

Standardisation in Arab World begins at University

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) will begin at the University of Jordan on Saturday a training course for the employees working in the field of standardisation in the Arab countries.

During the three-week course, the participants will receive lectures on ways and methods of developing standardisation, the principles of quality control, regional and international standardisation, and the functions of the AOSM and its role in developing standardisation in the Arab World.

The course is being organised by the AOSM.

JD 89m issued in export permits in past 7 months

AMMAN (Petra) — The value of export permits issued by the Ministry of Trade in the first seven months of 1982 totalled JD 89 million, including JD 88 million for the Arab states.

The ministry officials said the export permits for Iraq reached during that same period JD 61.7 million and, for Saudi Arabia JD 16.2 million.

DLDNA organises book exhibition in Al Aridah

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DLDNA) will organise on Thursday at Al Sbaith town in Al Aridah area a week for library activity.

The ceremony will be opened by the Al Balqa governor, and will be organised in cooperation with the Al Aridah Cultural and Sports Club. It includes the setting up of an exhibition of the national book and children books as well as showing documentary films and delivering lectures on the significance of reading in the life of citizens and spreading awareness among them.

The week is part of the efforts made by the DLDNA to establish and develop libraries in the various governorates and districts.

Minister opens dental clinic

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas opened on Tuesday the dentistry clinic which the ministry set up at the outpatient clinics in Al Abdali.

The clinic includes modern and new dentistry equipment. Several Health Ministry department directors attended the opening ceremony.

Irbid cattle raises, poultry farmers receive fodder

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid Cooperative directorate is currently distributing fodder to cattle raisers and owners of poultry farms in the centres opened by the directorate in Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun and Ramtha and in a number of cooperative societies in Irbid Governorate.

The cooperative organisation made contracts last year for the purchase of 40,000 tonnes of barley of which 10,000 tonnes were allocated to Irbid Governorate.

9-kilometre water pipeline extended in Tafila District

KARAK (Petra) — A water pipeline nine kilometres long and 12 inches in diameter was extended from Al Ayn Al Bayda to Al Tahta town in Tafila District. The purpose of the pipeline is to provide the needed water for the town.

Jordanian dies in Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian citizen Wajdi Zuhdi Mohammad has died in Baghdad in a car accident. The Foreign Ministry called on his family to receive the body which is kept in a hospital in Baghdad.

King receives cable from PLA leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has received a cable from Commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) in Jordan Col. Na'im Abdul Rahman Al Khatib expressing in his own name and on behalf of the officers and noncoms and men of the PLA their thanks and appreciation of the unique heroic stand representing in the King's welcome of the PLA fighters returning to Jordan from Beirut.

The cable says that His Majesty's welcome of the fighters was

greatly appreciated by the PLA men and pledges that we "will continue to be loyal to this country by enhancing the cohesion among the members of its people so that Jordan might remain the fortress of steadfastness in the face of all the enemy attempts." The cable adds: "Under your Majesty's wise and courageous leadership, Jordan, God willing, will remain the hope of our nation, because your Majesty is the hope of this generation in steadfastness and liberation."

Omani ambassador gets Istiklal Medal Grade one

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has bestowed the Istiklal Medal, Grade one, on the Omani Ambassador in Amman Nazzar Mohammad Ali on the occasion of the end of his term in Jordan. Acting Foreign Minister

Hassan Ibrahim bestowed the medal on the ambassador in a ceremony held for this purpose at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on Tuesday. Mr. Ibrahim also gave a luncheon in honour of the Omani ambassador.

Awqaf Ministry to send delegation to Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry led by Awqaf Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi will leave Amman for Saudi Arabia on Saturday to discuss with Saudi officials arrangements for the transport and housing of pilgrims from the Arab territories occupied in 1948 during the next pilgrimage season.

The delegation will also discuss with Saudi officials arrangements for the transport of Jordanian, West Bank and Gaza Strip pilgrims.

National Red Cross, Red Crescent hold meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The central executive committee of the national committee of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society held a meeting on Tuesday at the society's premises under the chairmanship of the society's president Dr. Ahmad Abu Qourah.

Dr. Abu Qourah acquainted the committee members with the results of the meetings of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) held in Geneva on Aug. 11 to study the deteriorating conditions in Lebanon as a result of the Israeli invasion.

He also explained the activities of the international committee and rescue operations in Lebanon as well as the Israeli attack on an ICRC ship which led to suspending its work.

The committee also discussed several topics related to the activities of the ICRC and its relations with the national committees of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

American mission ends 2nd phase of excavation

KARAK (Petra) — An American mission under Dr. Tom Parker of North Carolina University ended the second phase of excavation in Al Lajoun area in Karak Governorate.

The team discovered during its two months of work ancient walls dating back to the Roman era. The walls explain a great deal about the nature of towers and the construction of places for the accommodation of soldiers in the Roman camps.

Labour education supervisory course to be held in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A course for the supervisors of the labour education centres in the Arab World will begin in the Amman Chamber of Industry on Wednesday.

Participants in the 12-day course will come from 18 Arab countries and will receive lectures on

labour education and safety. The course is being organised by the general federation of the workers and trade unions in Jordan in cooperation with the Arab institute for labour education in Baghdad, which is affiliated with the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO).

Minister stresses importance of women's role in provinces

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has affirmed the significance of women representation in the committees appointed to register voters in the elections of the municipal and village councils.

In a circular he addressed to the local governors, Mr. Momani called for preparing two lists for voters—one for men and another

for women—and arranging names according to alphabetical order as well as designating the voting centres for the females which should be separate from the voting centres of males.

The circular says that anyone who nominates himself for membership in a municipal or rural council should submit his resignation 10 days before the nomination if he is a public servant.

Contract signed to build syringe factory in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A contract was signed on Monday, Aug. 23, at the Jordan Medical Corporation's offices between Jordan Medical Corporation and Mennemann Demag Germany—one of the most advanced companies in this

industry—to build the first disposable syringe factory in Jordan. The factory will begin production after (14) months with a capacity of 60 million syringes per year to cover the local market and for export purposes.

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD
Editor-in-Chief: RASHI G. KIKOURI
Managing Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH
Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS

Board of Directors: JUMAS HAMMAD, SAJA ELISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYE
Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 5710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 67171-2-3-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

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All together now, boys

READ, if you would, the statements of United States Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that we have reprinted on page 8 of today's newspaper, and then ask yourself: What does George Shultz tell his children at night on the day when he says on television that "well, certainly they (the Palestinians) should have a part in determining the conditions under which they're governed"? Sort of like George Shultz, and his president, and his cabinet and congressional colleagues, should have a part in determining the conditions under which American policy in the Middle East is formulated? Sort of like that, Mr. Shultz?

Mr. Weinberger is not much better; but because he is defence secretary, he spends less of his time saying things that he must find difficult to explain to his children when he takes them to Mount Rushmore and explains to them the principles of American democracy and the fierce American commitment to the principle of the self-determination of all peoples. He said: "...the Palestinian people certainly have to have some kind of an understanding that they, too, are entitled to some of these normal attributes that other peoples in that part as well as other parts of the world have." Is that so, Mr. Weinberger? Precisely

what are "some of these normal attributes" that you wish to give the Palestinians? Night baseball? Automatic washing machines? Deep-fried chicken?

We think it is disgraceful that two of the most senior officials of the American government cannot bring themselves to utter the phrase "Palestinian self-determination". It is frightening to see the fear that governs these men's words.

It is shocking to see two of the most powerful men in the entire world reduced to uttering bumbling, idiotic nonsense. It is sickening to listen to these otherwise decent and honourable men play intellectual footsies with the principle of self-determination when they are asked to apply it to the Palestinians. This is a performance that makes the rest of the world want to get sick, and we would not be surprised if most of the American people felt the same way about a democracy that is so prone to intellectual blackmail.

Come on, fellows, say it, and see how the world will not come to an end tomorrow: Pal-es-tin-i-an self de-ter-min-a-tion. All together now, fellows: Pal-es-tin-i-an self de-ter-min-a-tion. What are you afraid of? The ghost of Woodrow Wilson?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: National coherence reinforced

The echo of the King's speech to a gathering of a part of our Jordanian family at the Hashemite Royal Court materialised in an objective comprehension and a national sense with which our community received the leader's words. It also resounded inside the limits of every family to reflect their confidence in a promising future of high grade of decisiveness to strengthen the solidarity and to insist on the continuity of giving and hard work — a character of the whole Jordanian community.

The King, with his full trust in his people, has been speaking openly and frankly to his people who, in turn, reaffirmed their loyalty and solidarity that presents an image of their purity of

Al Dustour: The new president and national expectations

The election of Bashir Al Gemayel as the new president of Lebanon was completed in spite of all protests against conducting it under the Israeli occupation and the boycott by Muslim leaders to the meeting of parliament.

The result of the elections, represented by the elevation of Bashir Al Gemayel to the country's top position, was the conclusion of many complex and dangerous events that took place in Lebanon. Examples of such events are: the bloody clashes between different groupings, lack of mutual understanding among the Lebanese parties, the emergence of new coalitions, the presence of the Israeli troops in many sites in the country including Beirut, the departure of the Palestinian resistance from the city and the feebleness that hit some Lebanese parties and consequently weakened the Islamic wing and adapted the way for having Al Gemayel as the only apparent candidate for the post.

Lebanon now is standing before a dangerous

origin. Being all aware of the fact that the national journey is long and full of difficulties, the Jordanian family demonstrated the typical interaction between the leader and the people. Our journey needs more persistence to face the threatening challenges, although victory can be seen as an imperative incident and our national coherence is strong enough to defeat all menaces.

The speech given by the leader has mingled with the sentiments of the people and will continue to act as a candle for hopes and an incentive for further progress. The example of "immigrants and hosts" will continue to raise its banner until the dawn light emerges in the Arab sky.

crossroads — a situation caused by an international plot designed to hit the unity of the country. Therefore, the new president, now a head of state rather than a leader of militias, has to cope with his arduous task: for on the way he implements his new task will depend the future of the whole country. He will have to work in a manner to satisfy all parties, to build up strong relations with Muslims and to acquire their trust in him as they compose the majority of the Lebanese people. Furthermore, it will be essential for the new president to preserve the Arab feature of Lebanon and to rebuild bridges of faith, brotherhood and cooperation with the other Arab states.

The new president also has to maintain his country's self-determination, independence and prestige — a question that must cause him to persist and insist on the full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

How secure is your computer?

AS THE WORLDWIDE boom in computer sales and usage continues at a pace never witnessed before, likewise the snags inherent in the utilisation of computer systems continue to surface. An issue which has been worrying specialists is that of breaching the computer security systems. In particular the time-sharing systems. The organisations in Jordan may need to consider such a matter right from the initial stages of introducing computers in their work.

There is no question about the necessity for the security of the data stored and handled by the computer. While some of the information is of a general nature, such as scientific information, other types of data

are strictly private, such as electronic mail, credit records, bank accounts, trade secrets.... The concern over the security of this data has intensified as a substantial portion of it gets transmitted over telecommunications networks which can be intercepted under certain conditions.

Cases that have been reported in computer break-ins include bank robberies where professional programmes are penetrating the computer systems in order to steal money by illegally fiddling with the accounts.

The ability of subtle specialists to penetrate certain systems underlines an unavoidable application of computers in which they are sup-

posed to supply some information and facilities to the users, while keeping secret other particulars. Any restriction in security could render the computer facility inadequate. Hence, some trade-off has to be resorted to where maximum security has to be incorporated without reducing the accessibility offered to the users, and without entailing a high cost compared with the application envisaged.

In their fight against breaching the computer security the specialists are faced with several complications, as they have to deal with the loopholes and leaks after the latter have occurred and the potential damage has ensued. The tendency now is to caution the

users of the security risks so that they can be evaded at the various stages of operation and utilisation. The precautions taken could involve both the software and the hardware of the system.

Another care that has been considered to prevent the break-ins is to encrypt the data into an unbreakable cipher text that can be decrypted only by authorised users who know the required key. The management concerned is then left the responsibility of revealing such ciphers to a selection of its staff.

Apart from the technical issues there exist some attitudes and procedures that hamper the elimination of the break-ins. For instance, the security

threats may go unrecognised and may not be discovered for years, if discovered at all. Another case arises when the data-processing management is reluctant to admit or announce the break-ins for fear that such events would create mistrust among the users, and would just enhance the problem by making future breaking easier.

In any event, although a totally fool-proof system is too costly to devise, it is comforting to realise that a competent computer staff should be capable of eliminating the crucial break-ins and of providing a reasonable degree of security by employing a few techniques in the software and the hardware set-ups.

Third World countries benefit too little from space technology

By Guy Dinmore
Reuter

VIENNA — The super-powers are too concerned with filling outer space with military hardware so the world's poor have not benefited as they hoped from the technology developed in space exploration. Third World scientists say.

Professor Yash Pal, secretary-general of a United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (Unispac 82), told delegates here a few countries dominated outer space and 75 per cent of their projects were military-related.

He said Third World countries had made some use of space technology but hopes of accelerated economic development had not been fulfilled.

Unispac 82, which wound up last week after 13 days of discussion, was called to review the state of space technology and to propose ways of harnessing new

found knowledge for the benefit of all mankind.

Several Third World delegates told the conference the military bias of space projects and the developing countries' lack of funds for their own space programmes meant the world's poor would gain little from space research.

The Soviet Union launched the world's first satellite, Sputnik 1, 25 years ago. Since then man has walked on the moon, landed robots on Mars and Venus and is now sending about 120 satellites a year into space.

Scientists say space technology could help the Third World in three main fields — meteorology, communications, and remote sensing, through which satellites pinpoint mineral resources and monitor crop development.

If satellite weather forecasts were improved and the vital summer monsoons could be predicted more accurately, then India alone could save up to \$1.5 billion a year. Dr. Rashi Mayur, director of environmental research in

Bombay, said.

More than 800 million people in the world are living on the edge of hunger and some 75 per cent of India's population are peasants, he added.

Satellites could also be used more effectively to give warning of natural disasters such as a cyclone which devastated Bangladesh in 1970 killing 500,000 people, Dr. Mayur said.

Remote sensing by satellite is a relatively new science and can provide valuable information on the state of the earth which is impossible to gather by other means. U.S. and Soviet satellites supply data on monitoring water pollution, compiling inventories of forests and croplands, and assessing mineral, oil, and gas resources around the world.

Space-powers

Professor Pal, in his opening speech to Unispac 82, said many countries were completely dep-

endent on the two space-powers for such data and called for the setting up of an international system to guarantee information at a reasonable cost.

Professor U.R. Rao, director of India's space research satellite centre, said better communications were the main aim of India's scientists, who had worked for 20 years with a budget of only \$400 million, the equivalent cost of four Boeing-707 aircraft.

India has designed six experimental satellites — three were launched by the Soviet Union, two by India itself and last year the European Space Agency's (ESA) Ariane rocket carried India's latest communications satellite into orbit.

Later this month India plans to launch a satellite to beam education programmes to 800 villages.

"The U.S. uses its domestic satellites for entertainment, India will use hers for education... The idea, in a sense, is to have a kind of cultural revolution," Professor

Rao said.

Kenya's minister science and technology, Professor Peter Gacii, told delegates: "Kenya deplores the fact that certain educational television programmes cannot be received via satellite by towns and villages in remote areas because of high costs."

Professor S. Dhawan, chairman of the Indian space research organisation, said: "Third world countries must build some self-reliance and take a close look at their own needs."

International cooperation was important but it must be on the Third World's own terms, he added.

Dr. Mayur, who is also vice-chairman of the non-governmental organisations at Unispac 82, said the Third World should set up its own space agency.

"The idea is utopian at present because of the politics involved, but so was walking on the moon 100 years ago."



South Africa's white parties put to the test

By Peter Gregson
Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — The current strengths of South Africa's white political parties after upheavals in the ranks of the ruling Nationalists will be put to the test in a series of parliamentary and provincial by-elections beginning this week.

Last Wednesday a provincial by-election in the Johannesburg suburb of Germiston pits the National Party against its two Right-wing challengers, the Her-

stigte (reformed) National Party (HNP) and the newly-formed Conservative Party.

Political analysts said a percentage poll of about 60 per cent, a turnout of about 8,000 registered voters, would give them hard, scientific data on which to analyse two recent major events.

These were the defection of 18 government members of parliament to form the Conservative Party in March, the biggest split since the Nationalists came to power in 1948, and the effect of its commitment to sharing power with non-whites other than blacks laid out by Prime Minister P.W. Botha three weeks ago.

The nationalists are confident they will poll more votes than the other two parties combined, but have been campaigning hard as anything less will be widely viewed as a setback for the government.

"Germiston is an ideal test. It is a real mix and has elements of every type of voter except farmers," the Transvaal province National Party leader, Internal Affairs Minister F.W. de Klerk, told a group of foreign correspondents last week.

Germiston was considered such a safe government seat that National Party candidates for both Parliament and the provincial council were elected unopposed in the 1981 general election.

But the M.P. Mrs. Bessel Scholtz, was one of the Conservative Party rebels, led by former cabinet Minister Andries Treurnicht, who split over the issue of sharing power with non-whites.

The Conservatives maintain that the mainstream of the country's whites-only voters are opposed to such a fundamental change of the apartheid (racial segregation) laws that the nationalists have built up since the early 1950s.

Cannot go back

Asked what would happen if the National Party were to lose the by-election, a clear rebuff to Mr. Botha's policies, a senior party official said: "That wouldn't deter us. We believe this is the right way and we've stuck our necks out too far to go back now."

Editor's note: Following is an extract from an article that appeared recently in the Middle East International magazine.

Planning for 28 years

Israel, even in 1954 concerned about Lebanon, had been negotiating with then-President Camille Chamoun "as the weakest Arab link." At a May 16, 1954 meeting attended by senior officials of the Defence and Foreign Affairs Ministry and retired Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, Chief-of-Staff General Moshe Dayan, according to Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, declared:

"According to him, the only thing that's necessary is to find an officer, even just a major. We should either win his heart or buy him with money, to make him agree to declare himself the saviour of the Maronite population. Then the Israeli army will enter Lebanon, will occupy the nearest territory, and will create a Christian regime which will ally itself with Israel. The territory from the Litani southward will be totally annexed to Israel and everything will be all right."

— From Moshe Sharett's *Personal Diary*, 16/5/54; page 96 (as translated in Livia Rokach's *Israel's Sacred Terrorism*)

Turkish draft constitution envisages a repressive system despite critics

By Hugh Carnegie
Reuter

ANKARA — A clamorous and sometimes acrimonious debate is raging in Turkey over a draft constitution published as the blueprint for the country's return to democracy.

The sweeping 200-article draft has been widely criticised as envisaging a potentially repressive system ruled by an over-powerful president, and of being too long and badly thought out.

But time is not on the side of those who want major changes. Last week, the military-appointed national consultative assembly overwhelmingly approved the draft in principle, despite many criticisms in the chamber, as members realised that to throw out the draft could seriously set back the ruling generals' promise to hold elections for a new government in the first half of 1984 at the latest.

The assembly will debate the draft document article by article but must produce a final version in time for a national referendum in November to approve a new constitution.

Diplomats and political commentators say for this reason the draft's central elements will al-

most certainly be intact come November, although some parts may be revised or even dropped.

The draft document was drawn up over many months by a 15-man constitutional committee, chaired by law professor Orhan Aldikacti, which political and diplomatic sources say was not subject to pressure from the generals.

The new constitution would replace a previous one imposed after a military coup in 1961 that set up a two-house parliament with a largely ceremonial president but which was abolished after the September 1980 coup.

The draft provides for an executive president as head of state, elected to a seven-year term by a one-house parliament chosen every five years by universal suffrage.

The president would appoint the prime minister, not necessarily from within parliament, and would wield wide powers including the right to preside over the council of ministers (cabinet) and to rule by decree in the event of a state of emergency.

He would have the right to dismiss the prime minister and dissolve parliament.

The draft also envisages a state consultative council appointed mainly by the president to advise

him and a national security council as a kind of inner cabinet including senior military figures whose recommendations would be binding on the cabinet.

Freedoms suspended

Under the draft, personal rights and freedoms and press freedoms could be suspended to protect the integrity of the state.

Political parties based on Communism, Fascism, religion or any form of dictatorship would be banned and trade unions would be barred from taking part in political activity.

When it was first published last month, the draft drew a barrage of hostile comment from newspaper columnists. Thirteen of the 15 constitutional committee members said they were dissatisfied with it and the criticism moved to the consultative assembly when it began to debate the subject.

Members who literally queued up to speak on the draft were upset by a newspaper report quoting Professor Aldikacti as saying that all those who criticised the document were ignorant.

He denied the statement but the newspaper insisted he made it and several politicians fulminated that it underlined how a constitution which they said placed no trust in

the people was being foisted upon them.

Criticism revolved around opinion that the draft placed potentially repressive restrictions on personal freedoms, gave too much power to the president and was dangerously confused about the interaction of the various bodies it envisaged.

It was also attacked for its length and for including such subjects as the colour of the national flag, resolutions to help the aged and promote physical fitness and a clause allowing for the jailing of vagrants.

As one magazine pointed out, if the latter provision were interpreted as meaning those without a regular home, or source of income then there could be as many as five million "vagrants" in Turkey waiting to be deprived of their personal freedom.

Many members of the assembly expressed general support for the draft, saying it envisaged a strong government which would prevent a return to the days before the 1980 coup when up to 25 people were dying daily in political violence and turmoil.

Leftist sources, however, said it sowed the seeds of more violent upheaval in the future.

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

Growing alcoholism threatens West German industry

COLOGNE, West Germany — Crates of empty beer bottles on any West German building site are just one of the signs of a serious problem.

A recent study by a Cologne-based research institute has revealed how widespread alcohol abuse is in Western Europe's most powerful economy.

Three million of the Federal Republic's 24 million wage earners keep a drink handy in the office or the factory, the Federal Centre for Health Education says — a level one politician calls "horrible."

The centre's director, Herbert

Ziegler, estimates about five per cent of the workforce are alcoholics. Drink also causes up to 30 per cent of all accidents at work, costing some 30 billion marks (\$12 billion) annually.

Industry has decided that at a time of falling profits the problem of alcoholism and its attendant costs must be faced.

Managers and workers' representatives tackle the question of workplace drinking in the light of stress factors — heat, noise and danger present in their particular factory or office.

An agreement in 1975 between

workers and management at the Voith engineering firm has served as an example to many larger firms, industry sources say.

Regular meetings, exhibitions and brochures have overcome the reluctance to discuss the problem of alcohol — but the firm's 5,000 workers, who drink around 1.6 million bottles of beer a year, can still be sacked after two warnings for drunkenness.

Alcohol adviser

MBB, Germany's largest aircraft builder, realised the 100,000 marks (\$40,000) lost by sacking a drunken worker and training his

successor could be better spent on a "alcohol adviser."

By linking up with the local branch of Alcoholics Anonymous, avoiding tough disciplinary measures and increasing information on the perils of alcohol, drinking has been reduced at all levels of the company, MBB says.

But only the larger firms can afford social workers and stress, the hidden cause of much heavy drinking, occurs throughout industry, the sources said.

Only four per cent of workers under minor stress regularly drink during working hours but the per-

centage rises to 23 per cent for those under severe pressure, the Centre for Health Education's study reveals.

More than of those under severe strain regularly drink 280 grammes of alcohol weekly, equivalent to seven litres (12 pints) of beer or three to four litres of wine (five to seven pints), while a quarter smoke 15 cigarettes a day.

But problems from workplace drinking do not stop at the factory gate, the study says. A quarter of those under stress admit alcohol affects marriage and love life — and increases the chance of divorce.

The number of divorces rose sharply to 108,000 last year and experts say the deciding factor in the breakdown of most marriages was problem drinking by one of the partners.

Hopeless drunks in streets

The study's findings may be worrying but they will not surprise foreign holidaymakers and businessmen who are often shocked by the country's casual attitude to heavy drinking and the number of hopeless drunks in German streets.

West Germans quaff an average 145 litres (255 pints) of beer each every year — over twice the average in the European Community and down 8.2 litres (1.8 gallons) of hard liquor, a figure exceeded in Europe only by the Poles and Hungarians.

British building workers trying to keep up with their German colleagues' beer intake often collapse before lunchtime, a British consulate official in Düsseldorf said.

The number of alcoholics in West Germany is estimated at between one million and 1.8 million while one expert says 1,000

die from alcohol poisoning every year.

But a ray of hope was supplied by a Health Ministry survey this week which indicated the percentages of men and women drinking alcohol regularly had fallen to the 1973 level of 55 and 20 per cent respectively.

West Germans spend some 40 billion marks (\$16 billion) on alcohol a year and the population's dependence has been a ready source of funds for the government.

In Switzerland, one-tenth of the revenue from spirits tax is used to fight alcoholism.

But sources at the Health Ministry in Bonn said it was up to society and the individual to reduce the effects of the "disease."

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Soviets score convincing rowing victory over rivals E. Germany

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — The Soviet Union scored a commanding victory of more than four seconds over their great rivals East Germany in the first heat of the women's eights at the World Rowing Championships Monday.

The result, which reversed the placings at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, was a further blow for the East Germans who are struggling to re-assert their authority in world rowing after their disappointing showing in last year's championships in Munich.

The Soviet eight finished in two minutes 57.22 seconds, with the East Germans returning 3:02.12 and Britain well back in third place in 3:14.15.

The United States took the second heat in 2:59.30, ahead of Canada in 2:59.55 with Romania

third in 3:04.99.

The opening day of the six-day Regatta was devoted to the heats of the lightweight and the women's events.

Single sculls world champion Rop Scott of the United States, comfortably won his heat from Italy's Luca Migliaccio, while in the other heat West German Gerd Naujok had more than four seconds in hand over Britain's John Melvin.

The men's coxless fours saw Ireland, last in Munich, upset the favoured Italians, with Spain taking the other heat. The fancied British quartet struggled into fourth place, almost 10 seconds behind the Irish.

Britain's Munich silver medalist, Beryl Mitchell, showed she had recovered from injury to take

second place in the first heat of the single sculls.

In the other heat titleholder Romania's Rosca Racila of Romania showed herself a worthy successor to now-retired Olympic and world champion Sanda Toma when she clocked the best time of the three heats win 3:44.81.

Freuler of Switzerland shrugs off crash, claims first cycling gold

LEICESTER, England (R) — Urs Freuler of Switzerland shrugged off a bone-shaking crash to claim the first gold medal of the World Cycling Championships here Monday night.

Freuler tumbled from his bike after colliding with a rival rider early in the defence of the professional points crown he took for the first time in Czechoslovakia last year.

The tough Swiss refused to let the accident shake him. He quickly remounted his bike, caught the pack within a couple of laps and powered to a well deserved victory ahead of Australian Gary Sutton.

Roman Hermann of Liechtenstein snatched the bronze medal from Gert Frank with a last lap burst to the line.

Freuler, who finished a comfortable 12 points clear of 1980 amateur points champion Sutton, suffered a badly grazed thigh in the spill which occurred when he failed to avoid Briton Tony James, who punctured just ahead of him.

"It was a pure accident," said Freuler.

The race was decided over 50 kilometres, with riders claiming points in sprints on every fifth lap. Double points were awarded for the halfway and finishing sprints.

Holder Sheila Young-Ochowitz

led a trio of Americans into the women's sprint semifinals.

The former Olympic speed skating champion moved within sight of her fourth title with a convincing 2-0 victory over France's Isabelle Gautheron in the best-of-three race quarter-finals.

Young-Ochowitz was joined by compatriots Susan Novara-Reber and Connie Paraskevina.

Twice champion Novara-Reber trounced inexperienced Zuo-hui Zhou of China 2-0 and Paraskevina equalled the track record of 12.31 seconds for the second time as she eliminated Eria Oomen of the Netherlands by the same margin.

West German Claudia Lommatzsch, bronze medalist in France two years ago, prevented an American sweep of the last four places by comfortably beating Pam Deem.

East German newcomer Mario Hernig upset the established pursuit specialists with two sparkling rides.

He set a trackrecord four minutes 45.69 seconds for the 4,000 metres amateur test which put him third of the qualifying competition, then thrashed former British champion David Akam in the head-to-head eighth-finals.

Detlef Macha, winner in 1978 and last year, joined his compatriot by defeating Ales Trcka of Czechoslovakia.

West German Rolf Golz also looked in fine form as he reduced the track best to 4:44.94 in his eighth-final success over Alexei Vasiliev of the Soviet Union.

Liverpool's Paisley to retire after 82-83 season

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — Bob Paisley of Liverpool, widely regarded as English soccer's most successful manager, is to retire after the 1982-83 season.

Liverpool chairman John Smith announced Tuesday.

Paisley, 62, hinted he might be ready to hand over control at Anfield after Liverpool's 1-0 victory over Tottenham in the English Football Association Charity Shield match on Saturday.

Paisley, who steered Liverpool to 18 trophy successes, including five League titles, three European Cups and the European Super Cup, joined the club in 1939 and took charge eight years ago as an

unknown successor to the late Bill Shankly. He will remain at Liverpool in another capacity after retiring as manager.

The club are already looking for a successor and the odds are that he will be an Anfield old boy.

There was speculation a year ago that Paisley might step down at the end of last season and that Swansea manager and ex-Liverpool striker John Toshack would replace him.

But former England and Liverpool skipper Emlyn Hughes, manager of second division Rotherham, now looks set to challenge for the job.

U.S. defeats Canada in round robin finals of men's basketball

CALI, Colombia (R) — The United States defeated Canada 71-69 Monday night in the round robin finals of the men's World Basketball Championship.

The game had an exciting finale when the Canadians almost tied the score with only 25 seconds to go.

The Americans had had full control of the game until then and a Canadian threat had never seemed close.

Substitutions by American coach Bob Welch and Canadian pressure changed the situation dramatically, but despite the Canadian recovery the Americans managed to retain the ball for the final whistle.

"We are ready for anything now. We believe that we can beat the Soviet Union, the toughest

team," Welch said after the game.

The unbeaten Soviets defeated World Champions Yugoslavia 99-94 Monday night to lead the seven-nation group with eight points, followed by Spain and the United States with seven each and Yugoslavia with six.

The United States plays the Soviet Union on Thursday.

The round robin tournament ends on Friday, with the two top teams playing for the championship on Saturday.

Injured Lewis to miss Friday's meet

BRUSSELS (R) — American sprinter Carl Lewis has withdrawn from the Ivo van Damme Memorial athletics meeting here on Friday after pulling a thigh muscle in Cologne last Sunday.

Lewis, fastest in the world over 100 metres this year, has flown back to Houston, Texas, for further treatment, the organisers said Tuesday.

Lewis limped away from the Cologne track after finishing behind compatriot Calvin Smith in the 100 metres in 10.24 seconds.

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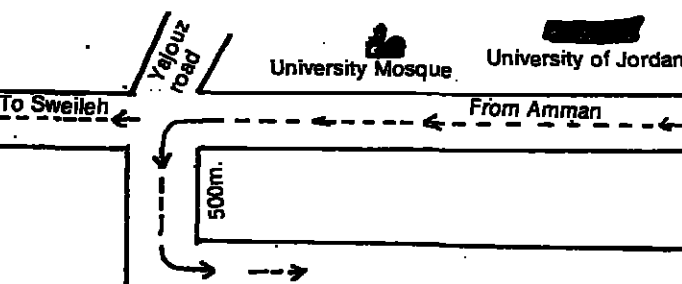
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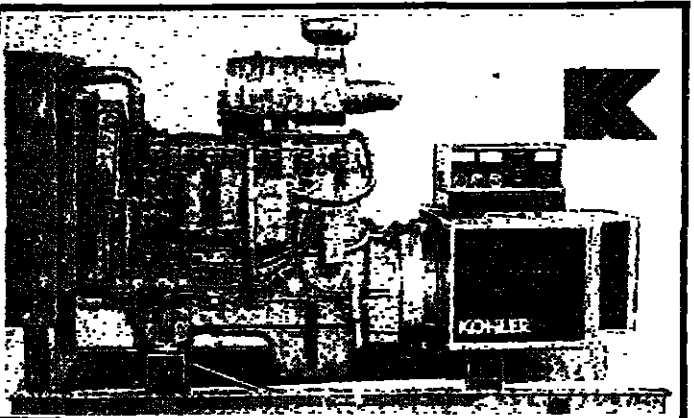
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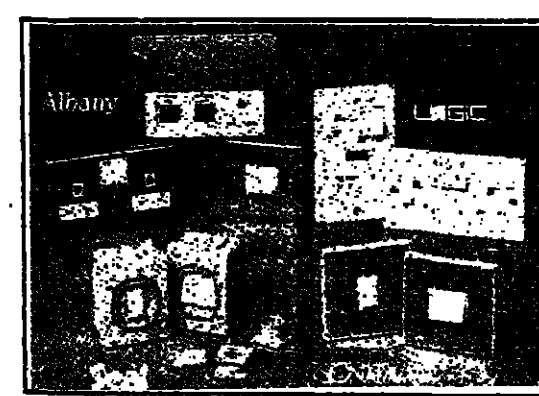
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If interested, please call owner on telephone: 68820 daily between 9:00 - 12:00 a.m. and 4:00 - 7:00 p.m.

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French equipment ready for Soviet pipeline despite Reagan's ban

PARIS (R) — A Soviet freighter was due to begin loading equipment built by the French subsidiary of a U.S. company for the Siberian gas pipeline Tuesday in the first violation of President Reagan's ban on supplies to the project.

Dock officials at Le Havre said three compressors made by Dresser-France S.A. were to be hoisted aboard the freighter Borodina which arrived in the channel port Monday.

Officials of the firm were not available to confirm this.

Meanwhile French Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement warned the United States against reprisals he said could lead to economic war.

The government Monday ordered Dresser France, owned by Dresser Industries Inc. of Dallas, to ignore Washington's June 18 ban on the sale of equipment to the project by U.S. companies,

their subsidiaries and foreign firms manufacturing under U.S. license.

Britain, Italy and West Germany have also told their firms to execute their contracts for the pipeline which will bring Soviet natural gas to Europe.

Officials said France's action was precipitated by the immensity of Dresser's delivery date.

Diplomats on both sides of the Atlantic said Washington was now under pressure to produce a tough response to France's defiance.

The European allies have argued that the U.S. ban, imposed after the military crackdown in Poland, effectively constituted interference in their affairs, that it would prove ineffective and that it had no legal basis.

Mr. Chevènement said in a television interview: "The French government is only saying something very simple. Contracts which have been signed by French

companies must be executed, even if President Reagan has decided that they won't be."

"In France, France takes the decisions. France is master in its own house."

He said France imported twice as much from the United States as it exported there and that embarking "on the road to reprisals" would lead nowhere.

"The battle is rough. We have to defend ourselves otherwise we shall finish on the floor," he said in reply to questions on possible U.S. retaliation for the French action.

Senior U.S. officials have said Washington would take strong action to enforce its ban.

On the legal front this meant Dresser Industries could be prosecuted for violating the U.S. export administration act, diplomats said.

Diplomats have also suggested the U.S. administration could block supplies to Dresser's French

subsidiary, which employs 800 people at Le Havre.

The parent company ordered Dresser France to halt production of the compressors after Mr. Reagan's ban and Monday it asked a court to rule on whether the subsidiary should obey the French government or the U.S. ban.

In France, the socialist government's requisition order legally absolves Dresser from responsibility for the pipeline delivery but the firm could be prosecuted for ignoring the order.

Diplomats said they believed Washington might try to reach a compromise, enabling the allies to fulfill their contracts in return for limiting export credits to the Soviet bloc.

The French action is likely to affect three other French-based firms involved in the multi-billion dollar pipeline project.

Gold advances to sky-high

ZURICH, Switzerland (R) — Gold advanced Tuesday to its highest level this year, bursting through the \$400-an-ounce level as investor confidence returned to the metal on prospects of lower U.S. interest rates.

Gold was fixed at \$411.50 an ounce in London, its highest level since last December and it traded at around \$409 in Zurich. The metal has shot up more than \$70 an ounce in a week after sinking to \$296.75 only two months ago.

Analysts said falling U.S. interest rates had enhanced the appeal to gold as a speculative hedge. The weaker dollar had also helped push up the metal.

Fears that Mexico's debt problems and the collapse of the Penn Square Bank in the United States could have a serious effect on Western banking had increased investment demand for gold as a security, they added.

Analysts said the main gold producers, South Africa and the Soviet Union, had been reluctant to release more than routine tonnages on to the market because of the recent depressed prices, and much of the available metal was being taken up by the jewellery trade.

Middle Eastern investors who were selling gold only a few months ago had returned to the market as buyers because of the fall in interest rates, dealers noted.

They said Tuesday's advance beyond \$400 was spurred by rumours that the U.S. discount rate, the rate at which the central bank lends to other banks, might be cut again shortly.

Iraqi threats hit Iran's oil loading at Kharg Island

LONDON (R) — Threats of Iraqi air attack against Iran's huge loading terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf may already be hitting Iranian crude oil exports, Western oil market and shipping sources said Tuesday.

The Iraqi News Agency meanwhile quoted a Baghdad official spokesman as saying photographs Monday showed smoke still rising from Kharg after a bombing raid last Wednesday.

No ships were loading oil at the piers, it said, showing that shippers had heeded Iraqi warnings to stay clear of an Iraqi maritime exclusion zone around Kharg. Iraq said foreign ships could be bombed and two vessels apparently heading for Kharg now should stay away.

Iran has been producing about two million barrels of crude oil a day and denies that Iraqi bombs hit Kharg Island.

But oil company officials in London said Iraq's goal of slashing its Gulf war opponent's oil flow

would be achieved at least temporarily if it merely frightened off tankers.

London shipping brokers said rates charged by tankers for Kharg had soared and that Scandinavian, Greek, U.S. and French owners have had government warnings about loading there.

Shipping and crude oil brokers had unconfirmed reports of a tanker chartered to load soon at Kharg for Rotterdam at high freight charges (Worldscale-70) which add some \$3 or per cent to the cost of each Iranian barrel.

This compared with the much lower freight rate (Worldscale 20) for tankers chartered for nearby Kuwait, outside the battle zone, which puts about \$ on the Kuwaiti oil price in Northwest Europe.

Industry sources could not confirm reports among oil traders that Iran might be offering a discount of \$6 off its official price of \$31.20 for a barrel of its light crude, to offset high rates and war risk insurance premiums.

Price increases push down U.S. inflation rate to 7.3%

WASHINGTON (R) — Smaller increases in the cost of food, energy, and housing pushed the U.S. inflation rate down to 7.3 per cent in July after double-digit increases in May and June, the government reported Tuesday.

The consumer price index rose 0.6 per cent last month following gains of one per cent in each of the two preceding months, the Labour Department said.

The department said the index last month rose to 292.2 per cent of its 1967 average of 100, meaning that goods and services that cost \$100 in July, 1967, cost \$292.2 last month.

The smaller price rise in July represented a return to the modest inflation rates experienced in the first four months of 1982 and most analysts say inflation will remain modest for the balance of this year.

Despite the large gains in May and June, the annual rate of inflation during the year's first seven months was only 5.4 per cent and July price levels were up only 6.5 per cent from a year ago.

By comparison, prices rose 8.9 per cent last year and 12.4 per cent in 1980.

Tuesday's report was more good news for the Reagan administration, which has been buoyed by a recent down-trend in interest rates and record-breaking gains in stock prices.

The decline should also encourage the Federal Reserve Board, America's Central Bank, to allow somewhat faster money supply growth in an effort to encourage a recovery from the current recession.

For the past two years, the central bank has restricted money growth in an effort to slow inflation. But this policy has also tended to reduce economic activity.

In recent months, the bank has allowed somewhat more money growth and encouraged the decline in interest rates in the belief that inflation has abated.

Most of the slowdown in inflation last month was due to moderation in the cost of housing, food and energy, the Labour Department said.

Food prices were unchanged in July after rising 0.6 per cent in June and 0.8 per cent in May.

Energy costs rose 1.4 per cent in July, substantially lower than the 4.1 per cent June increase.

Unemployment in Britain rose to 3,292,702

LONDON (R) — Unemployment in Britain rose this month to a record of 3,292,702 people without jobs, 13.8 per cent of the workforce, the government announced Tuesday.

The rising number of jobless, 100,000 more than in July, brought renewed criticism from opposition politicians and calls for action to stimulate the sluggish economy.

The jobless total is proving to be an embarrassment to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose tough anti-inflation policy is being blamed for the plight of school-leavers and others who cannot find work.

Her Conservative Party fought the Labour administration in the 1979 general election on the slogan "Labour isn't working". Unemployment then stood at

1,390,000.

Labour Party spokesman Eric Varley called on Mrs. Thatcher to change her economic policies. "How many human tragedies must millions of families suffer and countless communities undergo before she abandons her heartless stubbornness?" he asked.

Leading British businessmen have also clamoured recently for help to get companies out of the current recession and halt redundancies.

Former Ford Motor executive Sir Terence Beckett, now director-general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the main employers' organisation, said something was needed "to get us moving again, otherwise we shall face the problem of building another recession on the back of the existing one".

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were generally easier in moderate activity and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 3.3 at 573.3.

Government bonds met profit taking after the recent advance and showed net falls ranging to 3/4 point. A rally attempt after the Bank of England cut its money market intervention rates by 1/4 point was not sustained.

Official supplies of the £750 million two per cent 1988 index linked stock were exhausted at around 97 1/2 per cent and it was later quoted at 98 1/2.

Equities extended Monday's fall with operators concerned over domestic economic problems. Net falls were limited to about 6p but blue chip and GEC were both 3p higher.

Gold shares were active but easier on the day after the lower afternoon bullion fix of \$407.75 compared with this morning's setting of \$411.50.

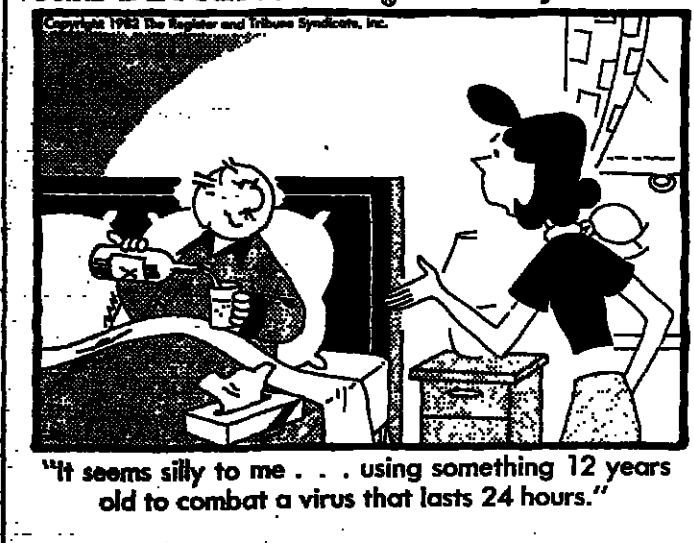
De Beers touched a low of 403 after the halved interim dividend but steadied to 417 cents compared with Monday's close of 452.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7525/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2373/76	Canadian dollars
	2.4300/10	West German marks
	2.6685/6715	Dutch guilders
	2.0510/25	Swiss francs
	46.690/705	Belgian francs
	6.8130/50	French francs
	1372.75/1373.75	Italian lire
	253.10/20	Japanese yen
	6.0560/80	Swedish crowns
	6.5820/40	Norwegian crowns
	8.5080/5105	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	408.00/410.00	U.S. dollars

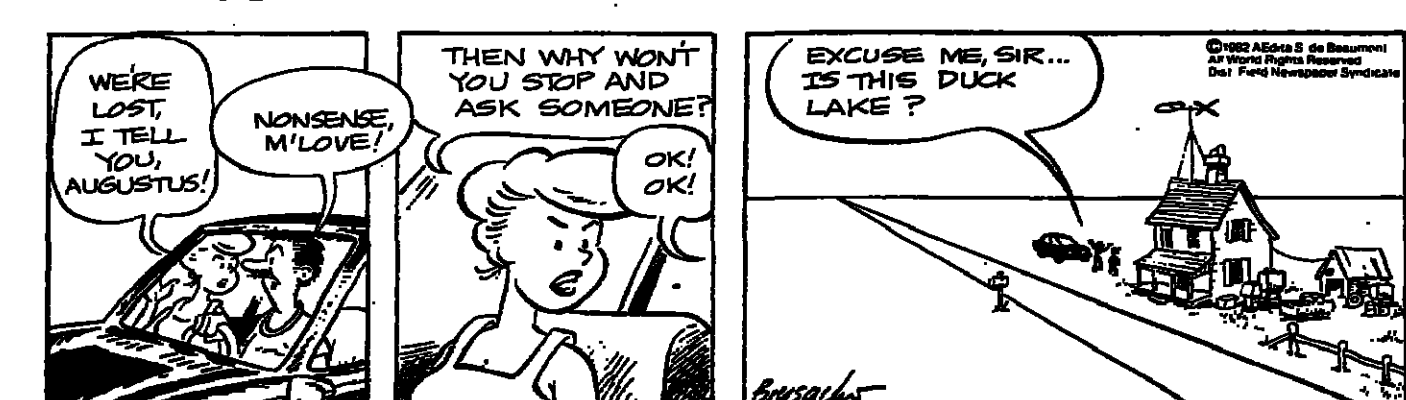
THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day finds you tied down to uncovering some perplexing conditions from which you can gain many benefits in the future. Plan the future wisely.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Keep rooted to present routines and avoid trying to find new outlets for best results at this time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Keep promises made and gain the respect of others. Avoid spending money on the new and untried. Be logical.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't come to any agreement in the morning if there is the slightest bit of doubt. Strive for increased happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you study well any responsibilities you want to assume in the future. Know where you are headed.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your financial status well and don't go overboard on matters of amusements. Work is the key to success now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study what your personal desires are and steer clear of a negative-thinking family tie who could spoil things for you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Forget the frivolous for now and spend more time on matters that could give you more security in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure you follow through with promises made to others and gain their goodwill. Attend a social affair tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Listening and following the edicts of influential persons is wise today and you get ahead faster.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have new and practical plans that could give you more benefits in the future, so stop wasting precious time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Postpone meetings with friends and get busy meeting important business commitments. Relax at home tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take extra steps and be of more assistance to associates for mutual gain. Fine day for communicating with outsiders.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those clever young persons with much organizational ability and should be given a chance to express this quality early in life. Teach not to be critical of others. Sports are fine for teaching fair play.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

1 Okafenkoe citizen

5 Elevator housing

10 "Miss — Regrets"

14 Nautical man

15 Word after free or stone

16 Chantilly ending

17 Old-time comic strip

20 Turf

21 Meriment

22 Fond off

23 Vended

24 Tiny insect

26 Herbie's big brother

29 Sidekick

30 Jefferson Davis' go.

31 First-rate

34 LI

35 The girl's

36 Blondie's man

40 Japanese statesman

41 Blue

42 This: Sp.

43 Superlative

44 Compassion

45 Olive's brother

46 War god

47 Iota

49 Sharp

52 Source of roe

53 M.D. group

56 Spinach loving

60 Wood strip

61 Coastline

62 Curdle

63 Comfort

64 Authority

65 One of the Katzenjammers

DOWN

1 Taps

2 Columbus' state

3 Metal

4 See 10D

5 Old

6 Abhorred

7 Davis Cup name

8 Enemy

9 Explosive letters

10 With 4D, 56A's girl friend

11 Narrative

12 Refrigerator

13 Spanish artist

18 "— Rhythm"

19 Western films

23 Meat dish

24 Less

25 The same

26 "Rain" character

27 Protective diseases

28 Metal bar

29 Monastery

30 Thorax

31 Alliance acronym

32 Fearful

34 Entrances

37 Fish hawk

38 Migrant worker

39 Tryout

45 Short beer, at times

46 Opera by Verdi

47 Tote—

48 In what place?

49 Church recess

50 Soft drink

51 Arrow

52 Come in third

53 — broke

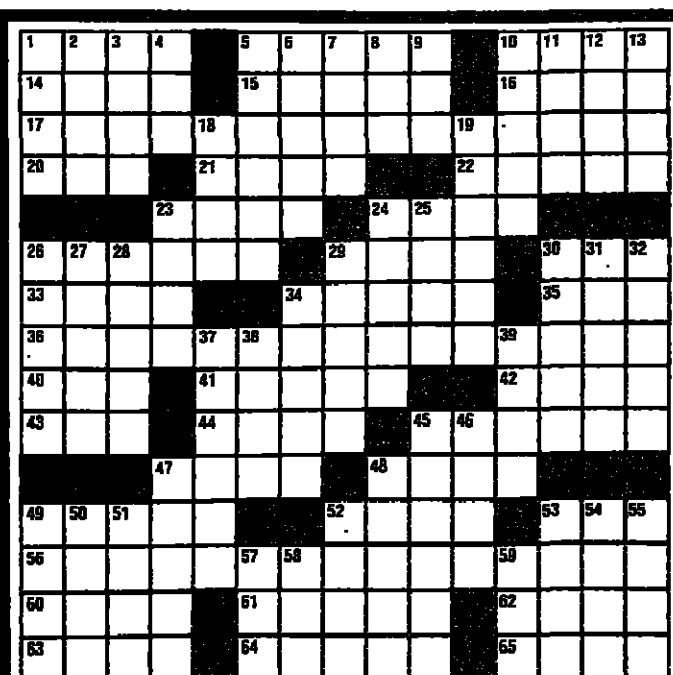
54 Banjo-eyed

55 Sciences' companion

57 Telepathic letters

58 Notwithstanding, for short

59 L.Ger.



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SULOE

TIHHC

GLOANS

DAPCIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGY VIGIL KENNEL VERBAL
Answer: What did the pig say as the sun grew hotter?—"I'M BAKIN'" (bacon)

WORLD

Weinberger: Palestinian question under study

Following are some of U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger's Middle East remarks from his Aug. 22 television appearance on CBS's "Face the Nation".

Announcer: From CBS News Washington, a spontaneous and unrehearsed news interview on face the nation with the Secretary of Defence, Caspar Weinberger. Secretary Weinberger will be questioned by CBS News Pentagon

correspondent Bill Lynch: by Walter Mossberg, defence and foreign policy reporter for the Wall Street Journal, and by the Moderator, CBS News correspondent George Herman.

Mr. Lynch: Secretary Weinberger, where does this operation, presuming that it goes peacefully, fit into the 30-year continuum of the search for a lasting peace in the Middle East?

Secretary Weinberger: Well,

this removes one of the major sources of volatility, one of the major potentialities for spreading the conflict. This is the first step. The second step is to have the Israeli troops and the Syrian troops and any other foreign troops that are in Lebanon leave.

Mr. Lynch: How quickly?

Secretary Weinberger: As soon as possible and they have the Lebanese government to be reconstructed, have Beirut and the other areas of Lebanon that have been absolutely devastated by this reconstructed, and then work out some kind of a place for the PLO, some kind of a situation under which—I mean the Palestinians, in which they can live. And in all of this, we should differentiate between the PLO and the Palestinians. The Palestinian people for many, sometimes twenty years in refugee camps. And as the president has said very well, everybody has to have some hope, and so we have to solve that Palestinian problem. The PLO part of it, which has been one of the most difficult, one of the ones most likely to continue to have a continued war situation is being settled right now, we hope.

Mr. Lynch: The Israelis are said to be digging in for the winter, however, and they hold positions all the way up to the northern border of Lebanon. Do you see any real prospect of having them withdraw quickly?

Secretary Weinberger: Well, the foreign minister Mr. Shamir, told us, told the president, told me, told Secretary of State Shultz that the Israelis would get out, that they would get out. There's been no date set. There's been no actual discussion of that phase of the problem. There's still a lot of Syrians in Lebanon and that situation also has to be carried out so that they would leave.

There's only one way in which we can really reach the main stage of this problem, the settlement of the Palestinian Question, and that is by getting Lebanon cleared of foreign forces and let them become a sovereign state again, and have the strength and the resources to remain so that they can keep their borders intact and not allow the country, to be used as a shelling platform of Israeli cities, or as a manoeuvre ground for foreign armies.

Mr. Mossberg: Secretary Weinberger, you and Secretary Shultz both have talked quite a bit about the ultimate solution of the Palestinian problem. Does the administration now have an American plan or new American ideas as to how this might be solved?

Secretary Weinberger: Well, I think there are a lot of ideas being discussed and being considered, and an American plan I believe is in the process of being formulated. I don't know if it'll be designated properly an American plan, but a series of steps that we would certainly hope others would want to support and would ultimately lead to the kind of conditions that can enable that very vital region of the world that's been in turmoil for so long to live in peace with each other and with the rest of the world.

Mr. Mossberg: What would be the ultimate goal of this American plan which is now in formulation?

Secretary Weinberger: Well, just that. It would be peace in the Middle East, a situation in which all of the countries could live in peace with each other behind secure borders.

Mr. Mossberg: But would it involve the establishment of a country, a nation, a state for the Palestinian Arabs?

Secretary Weinberger: Well, there are a lot of ideas that have been suggested and discussed and I have some and others have some, and I think the best way to do is to try to put all those together into what, as you said, may be an American plan or a plan that could be supported by enough people, by enough countries so that it could bring peace. The specifics of it have basically eluded people for at least half a century. But we certainly want to continue working on it because it's the only way there really can be peace in that

area.

Mr. Mossberg: But can there be peace without a state, a country for the Palestinian Arabs?

Secretary Weinberger: Well, I think there can be peace under a number of different kinds of situations, but the Palestinian people certainly have to have some kind of an understanding that they, too, are entitled to some of these normal attributes that other peoples in that part as well as other parts of the world have. And it's an attempt to find that kind of a solution that is in consonance with the policy of other countries. One of the hopeful things here is the number of countries that have agreed to take this most difficult portion of the entire problem, the PLO, and to try to absorb them into their own communities. I think that's a very hopeful first step toward working out an ultimate solution.

Mr. Herman: Secretary Weinberger, the United States provides Israel with its arms under a treaty, and the treaty calls for the arms to be used in the legitimate self defence of Israel. Was the attack going all the way as far as Beirut and farther north in Lebanon legitimate self defence of Israel under the treaty's legal terms?

Secretary Weinberger: Well, that point is being examined right at this point. And there are a lot of things that aren't clear about the law. The penalties aren't really clear in the law for violations. Once before, on the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, we invoked that particular statute, and there's also—in addition to the law, there are contracts, as you know, under which the sales are made which provide very much the same thing, and we suspended delivery of the planes for some time. The penalty is not very clearly fixed, assuming there is a finding. But certainly there is a lot of evidence that some of the weapons were not used specifically in accordance with either the law or the contracts. And in the case of the cluster bombs, as you know, we did stop delivery of those, both the immediate deliveries and those that were in the pipeline.

Mr. Herman: You say this is under study. Is there any possibility that this will lead to a new set of sanctions against providing arms to Israel?

Secretary Weinberger: I don't know about sanctions. I would hope that one way or another we could get some clarification of the statutes. The statutes at the moment provide for investigation, which we are doing, a determination independently. But the penalties thereafter, the consequences of the finding, are not clear. And those are the things that I think we should clarify because we supply weapons to other countries for the purposes of, in the final analysis, of aiding our own security. We try to have a situation in which friends and people with generally shared values all around the world—not just Israel, but all around the world—are able to join us and we to join them in adding to our strength against ultimate aggression against us.

Mr. Herman: We provided the AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia—

Secretary Weinberger: Under very strict conditions.

Mr. Herman: Have they done anything in return which aids American security?



Caspar Weinberger

Gemayel's election as president brings mixed feelings to Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The election of right-wing militia Commander Bashir Gemayel as Lebanese president Monday brought joy to Christian east Beirut and a mixture of outrage, worry and cautious relief to the inhabitants of Israeli-besieged west Beirut.

Soon after the result was announced, east Beirut erupted in a roar of celebratory gunfire, car horns honked and church bells rang out in victory.

West Beirut, already shaken by the Israeli siege and the destruction of large areas by Israeli bombardment, gave no outward sign of displeasure at the result.

Some west Beirut people with private reasons to distrust the new president were outraged, but many reserved judgment, saying they would wait to see if Mr. Gemayel could change his ways.

On the east side of the "green line" dividing the capital since the 1975-76 civil war, men stepped onto balconies and into the streets to blast into the air with their pistols, hunting rifles and automatic weapons, the traditional Lebanese sign of triumph.

To many of Lebanon's Maronite Christians, the militia commander is a courageous leader and an uncompromising champion of their interests. To the Lebanese leftists who control west Beirut, he is a ruthless warlord bent on Maronite domination of the whole country.

For Mr. Gemayel's supporters, the day brought a double victory—their hero will be president for six years and the Palestinian Commandos who fought with the leftists in the civil war are packing up to leave.

But the private radio station of the leftist Murabitoun movement lamented what it called "a day of

sadness and shame." It described the new president as a military governor elected in a parliament surrounded by Israeli tanks.

Several west Beirut residents interviewed in the street dragged up Mr. Gemayel's military past and the civil war massacres by his Falangist militias.

"Everyone hates him here in west Beirut, Muslims and Christians, but if Israel and the Americans want him, what can we do?" said Serge Khouri, a Christian waiter at a west Beirut hotel.

Many others in the besieged sector acknowledged Mr. Gemayel's strength of character and only hoped he would use it wisely.

"I accept anyone who can disarm the militias and bring life back to normal, even Bashir," said Imad Hashash, a Muslim civil servant in the ministry of health.

Abu Jamil, a wholesale meat merchant detained by the Falangists in the early days of the Israeli siege said: "I'm not unhappy. All that matters to me is law and order."

Some feared renewed outbreaks of street fighting if Mr. Gemayel's men tried to move into the territory of rival militias. Falangist deployment in the Shouf mountains south-east of Beirut following the Israeli invasion has already led to clashes with the local population, who are mostly Druze Muslims with a long tradition of fighting the Maronites.

Several people alleged that bribery and intimidation had played a part in Mr. Gemayel's election success.

Thirty Muslim and leftist deputies boycotted the session but others turned up, giving parliament the quorum of 62 of 92 deputies needed for an election to be valid.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.—Three members of our foursome and I are in disagreement. After an opening bid has been passed round to opener's right-hand opponent and he balances, can opener then make a jump shift? If he does, is it forcing? I maintain that opener should not jump shift since he knows that partner has nothing. My friends say the opener can jump shift and that it is then forcing to game or his partner. I can't find a discussion on this situation in any of the books, so I would appreciate your reply.—Mrs. C. J. Smith, Toledo, Ohio

[This question has been awarded the weekly prize.]

A.—To make matters somewhat clearer, we are discussing a sequence such as the following:

South West North East
1 ♣ Pass Pass 2 ♣
3 ♦ 3♥

First, does a jump shift such as that shown by South's second bid exist? Yes, it does. Second, is it forcing? To answer that question, we must first decide what sort of hand South has for a jump shift over the reopening bid.

Obviously, South cannot have game in hand. Bear in mind that he didn't open the bidding with a demand bid, but simply with one spade. Also, he did not leap to game in his second suit. Therefore, this jump shift cannot be forcing, for North might have a complete bust.

Next, can it be a hand where South requires quite a bit in the way of high cards to

make game? Of course not, because South knows from North's original pass that his partner has little or nothing in the way of high cards.

Thus, we can define South's hand. It is a hand not strong enough for a demand bid but so powerful distributionally that a fit or merely a key high card in one of his suits will give him good play for game. For example, a hand such as:

♠AK10xxx ♥AQ10xx ♦xx ♣xx

If the second suit were a minor, the hand would probably have to be slightly better:

♠AK10xxx ♥xx ♦AK10xx ♣xx

Notice that the second hand will make game opposite any bust that contains long diamonds. Even queen-third of diamonds could be enough.

We have now answered the question of whether the bid is forcing. Since South cannot have game in hand, the bid can't be forcing. However, he is not looking for a good hand from partner. Rather, he needs a good fit for one of his suits.

Q.—What do you do with a partner who bids on score? She will open the bidding and then drop me when I make a jump shift because we have a 60 partscore.—R. Evans, Chicago, Ill.

A.—Try and explain to her that a jump shift is unconditionally forcing, and that there are rather hefty bonuses for bidding and making slam. If she continues to drop you when you jump shift, the final recourse is to drop her. If she is too good a friend, resign yourself to suffering in silence.

Shultz: 'There are many problems in the area'

Following are some of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's Middle East remarks from his Aug. 22 television appearance on NBC's Meet the Press.

Mr. Monroe: Our guest today on Meet the Press is Secretary of State George P. Shultz in his first television interview since assuming that office. An economist, he has served previously as secretary of labour and secretary of the treasury. He is former President of the Bechtel companies and a former economic advisor to President Reagan.

Our reporters today are: Bernard Gwertzman of the New York Times; Karen Elliott House of the Wall Street Journal; Rowland Evans of the Chicago Sun-Times; and, to open the questioning, a somewhat irregular regular panelist, Marvin Kalb of NBC News.

Mr. Evans: There is a very long statement by the President of Egypt today published in the Washington Post. Mubarak said, "The right of the Israeli people to live in their country does not contradict the right of the Palestinian people to live in their country." Do you agree with that as a general starting point for trying to get Camp David back on the track?

Secretary Shultz: Well, I read President Mubarak's article, and I thought it was a very constructive contribution to discussion on this issue, and I think gave a good indication of his own attitude toward moving these discussions along, and precisely what position various people will take on that question, among others, remains to be seen. But I do think that the establishment of a situation where the Palestinian people can have some sense of dignity and control over their lives is very important and an essential part of any agreement.

Mr. Evans: Well, you're not going to tell us whether you agree with that statement by Mr. Mubarak?

Secretary Shultz: Not categorically yes or no to—

Mr. Evans: Let me then try it this way, sir.

Secretary Shultz:—The various questions you might ask me.

Mr. Evans: Let me try it this way. You said yourself, sir, in your testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee several weeks ago, "the legitimate needs of the Palestinian people must be addressed in all their dimensions." Is self-determination one of those dimensions, and if it is, do they have the same right as the Israelis had to set up the state of Israel?

Secretary Shultz: Well, certainly they should have a part in

determining the conditions under which they're governed. The word self-determination somehow in this word game in the Middle East, I've discovered, has come to be the equivalent of a Palestinian state, which has a lot of implications about military forces and many other things, so I'm not going to bite on that one, but rather say that the main point is that the Palestinian people have a voice in determining the conditions under which they're governed.

Mrs. House: You said in your press conference that there is a lot of room for flexibility in the language of Camp David. Are there points of dispute between Egypt and Israel in the autonomy talks where you think an addition of American views would be helpful and, if so, what are they?

Secretary Shultz: Well, I think that as this process resumes—and I think we have to bear in mind it's been pretty much stopped for some period of time now—we will be putting forward views, others will be, and as I see it there is a delicate interplay between, you might say, substance and process here. So we'll want to be trying as best we can to manage that from our standpoint in a way designed to give a constructive result.

Mrs. House: One of the areas of dispute has been what would be the potential for a final solution on the West Bank.

Secretary Shultz: Yes.

Mrs. House: And Israel has made it very clear that while Camp David says that the process is based on U.N. Resolution 242 that they do not interpret that resolution to mean that Israel must withdraw from that territory. Do we interpret 242 to mean that Israel must withdraw from some of the West Bank and Gaza or all?

Secretary Shultz: I should think—I should think so, yes.

Mrs. House: Why hasn't anyone in this administration said that?

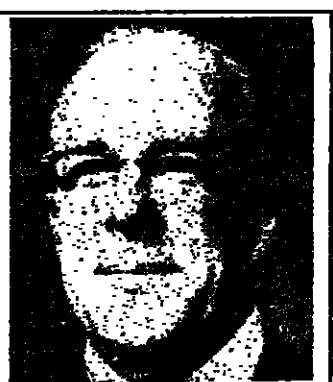
Secretary Shultz: Oh, I think that's been said.

Mrs. House: Can you say it today?

Secretary Shultz: I've said it just now.

Mrs. House: That we do—we do believe it means withdrawal?

Secretary Shultz: Well, I think 242 has that implication in it, myself. That's a matter of interpretation, no doubt, and various points of view have been taken. Having said that leaves still lots of room for negotiation. The language of the Camp David itself, I think, when you read it obviously can be interpreted many ways, but



George P. Shultz

certainly one of those ways is that some shift in what are the practical borders now will take place.

Mr. Kalb: On Saudi Arabia, there have been a number of reports in the last two months that King Fahd or some other Saudi leaders have hinted about a withdrawal of the very substantial Saudi financial assets in the United States. Do you know whether that's true, sir?

Secretary Shultz: No, I don't. There hasn't been any evidence of such a withdrawal.

Mr. Kalb: Has there been any kind of warning or threat from the Saudis on this issue?

Secretary Shultz: I've read some in the newspapers, but I haven't—nothing has come directly to me in any official way.

Mr. Kalb: On the Mubarak statement, again, in the Washington Post today, you've called it very constructive and yet the Egyptian President said that it would be, quote "most difficult for Egypt to resume the autonomy talks or revive the peace process," and then he cited three preconditions: "Unless first the United States recognises the right of the Palestinians to self-determination"—And he's quite specific that it must take place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Are you going to be able to move it on that one point?

Secretary Shultz: Well, I'm sure we'll want to talk with President Mubarak directly and others about their views and what it takes to get this process moving, and I think that we'll be able to do it.

Mr. Kalb: You seemed to make an assumption in answer to another question that you already have Egypt and Israel and you're seeing others for the autonomy talks. This—

Secretary Shultz: No, I said—

Mr. Kalb: No?

Secretary Shultz:—That for the kind of result that we would all like to see out there take place, you have to have more parties to it than the three countries.

at this point. And there are a lot of things that aren't clear about the law. The penalties aren't really clear in the law for violations. Once before, on the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, we invoked that particular statute, and there's also—in addition to the law, there are contracts, as you know, under which the sales are made which provide very much the same thing, and we suspended delivery of the planes for some time. The penalty is not very clearly fixed, assuming there is a finding. But certainly there is a lot of evidence that some of the weapons were not used specifically in accordance with either the law or the contracts. And in the case of the cluster bombs, as you know, we did stop delivery of those, both the immediate deliveries and those that were in the pipeline.

Mr. Herman: You say this is under study. Is there any possibility that this will lead to a new set of sanctions against providing arms to Israel?

Secretary Weinberger: I don't know about sanctions. I would hope that one way or another we could get some clarification of the statutes. The statutes at the moment provide for investigation, which we are doing, a determination independently. But the penalties thereafter, the consequences of the finding, are not clear. And those are the things that I think we should clarify because we supply weapons to other countries for the purposes of, in the final analysis, of aiding our own security. We try to have a situation in which friends and people with generally shared values all around the world—not just Israel, but all around the world—are able to join us and we to join them in adding to our strength against ultimate aggression against us.

Mr. Herman: We provided the AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia—

Secretary Weinberger: Under very strict conditions.

Mr. Herman: Have they done anything in return which aids American security?

Secretary Weinberger: Oh yes, yes indeed they have. And the presence of the AWACS in Saudi Arabia aids our security enormously because it enables the Saudis, who will be operating the planes, to look several hundred miles further into a potential invasion area by the Soviets, and it also gives them an advance warning which helps them, and in turn helps us. The preservation of the freedom and independence of Saudi Arabia is enormously in our interest and the AWACS helps that very much.

Mr. Lynch: Mr. Secretary, there are signs that the Iraq-Iran war is about to begin bubbling again in earnest. U.S. Intelligence apparently indicates that the Iranians are poised for a new move on Basra. What would happen—what would the United States do if the Kuwaiti and Saudi oilfields became threatened by that conflict, if the Iranians veered south instead of pushing further into Iraq?

Secretary Weinberger: There are fears of that in Saudi Arabia; there are fears of that in Jordan and in Oman. What we would do is of course a hypothetical question and it would depend on what the particular circumstances were at any given moment.

Mr. Lynch: Are we prepared to send armed assistance to those countries?

Secretary Weinberger: We have and are sending armed assistance to Saudi Arabia, and to Jordan, and to Oman to the extent that those countries have previously requested it. What would happen in response to additional requests that might come in, if the Iranians continued in that direction that you indicated, would obviously have to be decided at that time. But as I said before, it's very much in our interest to make sure that the territorial integrity and the sovereignty and the basic strength of countries such as Jordan and Oman and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others remain intact.

—USICA feature

NEWS IN BRIEF

'PLO pullout is no final solution'

TOKYO (R) — United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Tuesday Lebanon and the Middle East would still face problems after the Palestinians had left Beirut. "The evacuation of Palestinians from Beirut is not the end of Palestinian problems, or not even the end of Middle East or Lebanese problems," he told a news conference on a visit to Tokyo. "It is just one episode in a rather long process," he added. He personally wished that the Palestinians would survive the "bitter experience" and be able to maintain their legitimate rights.

Mrs. Bhutto seeks treatment abroad

KARACHI (R) — The widow of Pakistan's executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said Tuesday she had sought government permission to go to Europe for treatment for suspected lung cancer. Begum Nusrat Bhutto told reporters her doctor had suggested she seek treatment in West Germany, Austria or Britain. She said she had written to the government asking for a passport and permission to go abroad. Former Prime Minister Bhutto was executed in April 1979 after Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq seized power in a 1977 coup.

250 policemen dismissed in India

NEW DELHI (R) — More than 250 policemen in India's northern state of Haryana have been dismissed for taking part in demonstrations last week, Chief Minister Bhajan Lal said Tuesday. The minister told reporters in Chandigarh, the state capital, he would not tolerate indiscipline in the police force. The policemen, mostly from the state's armed constabulary, were protesting about working conditions, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said. A day after the trouble in Haryana, policemen in Bombay, India's largest commercial centre, went on strike to press for higher pay. The army was summoned to restore order. At least five people were killed in the city in two days of rioting by the striking policemen.

French forest fires flare up again

DRAGUIGNAN, France (R) — Forest fires that have killed two people and injured 19 in south eastern France since Saturday flared up again Tuesday after an overnight lull gave weary firefighters a brief respite. Officials said the Mistral winds, which have intermittently fanned the flames over a wide area around the holiday resort of Saint Tropez, started up a fresh outbreak Tuesday around the village of Tourtour. Nearly 3,500 firefighters, troops and volunteers have been battling to contain the fires, described by officials as the worst in the region for 10 years. The officials said the latest flare-up was a serious outbreak which might mean more men being committed to fight the fires, which have already consumed well over 15,500 hectares (37,000 acres) of forest and destroyed more than 100 homes.

Japan to supervise Namibian election

TOKYO (R) — The United Nations Tuesday asked Japan to send civilian personnel to help supervise proposed constituent assembly elections in Namibia (South West Africa), expected next year, Foreign Ministry officials said. They said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar made the request when he met Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi. Mr. Sakuruchi was quoted as replying that the government would positively study the request. Agreement would mean that Japan, the second biggest financial contributor to the United Nations after the United States with \$19.75 million last year, would be sending such personnel overseas for the first time.

—USICA feature